

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Latin America

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ELECTION RESULTS TALLIED; UCR VICTORIOUS

Government Vote Count

PY311052 [Editorial Report] Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish at 1042 GMT on 31 October reports that the official government vote count shows the following results with 54,796 polling stations, of 67,555 nationwide, reporting:

Italo Luder - Deolindo Bittel of the Justicialist Party; 4,821,783 or 39 percent.

Raul Alfonsin - Victor Martinez of the Radical Civic Union; 6,440,029 or 53 percent.

Oscar Alende - Lisandro Vile of the Intransigent Party; 290,360 or 2 percent.

Rogelio Frigerio - Antonio Salonia of the Integration and Development Movement; 145,812 or 1 percent.

UCR Takes 13 Districts

PY310829 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0650 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Oct (NA) -- Official counts made public at 0300 gave the electoral victory to the Radical Civic Union [UCR] in 13 electoral districts, while the Justicialist Party [PJ] was ahead in 7 provinces.

The UCR was winning in the Federal Capital, Buenos Aires, Santa Fe, Mendoza, Corrientes, Tierra del Fuego, Catamarca, Chubut, Misiones, Entre Rios, Cordoba, Neuquen, and San Luis, while the Justicialists were leading in Tucuman, La Rioja, Salta, Formosa, Jujuy, Santiago del Estero, and Chaco.

All counts are partial, except in Salta Province where the PJ won and all votes have been counted.

Federal Capital: With 70.13 of ballots counted, UCR 1,048,063 votes (64.81 percent); PJ 440,475 votes (27.11 percent).

Buenos Aires: With 34.7 percent of votes counted, UCR (54.01 percent) 1,204,157 votes; PJ 879,754 votes (39.51 percent).

Santa Fe: With 26.20 of the votes counted, UCR 200,591 (48.87 percent); PJ 179,659 (44.77 percent).

Mendoza: With 77.36 of ballots counted, UCR 334,660 votes (58.51 percent); PJ 204,059 (35.70 percent).

Tucuman: With 42 percent of the votes tallied, UCR 98,417 votes (16 percent); PJ 106,149 votes (17.33 percent).

Corrientes: With 40.31 percent of votes counted, UCR 67,939 votes (39 percent); PJ 51,118 votes (29.44 percent).

Salta: With 100 percent of votes counted, UCR 55,000 (14 percent); PJ 105,000 (27.0 percent); Renewal Party 24,000 (6 percent).

Tierra del Fuego: With 55.80 percent of votes counted, UCR 40,192 (50.69 percent); PJ 3,202 (38.72 percent).

La Rioja: With 71.88 of the votes counted, UCR 31,003 (41.06 percent); PJ 41,748 votes (55.29 percent).

Catamarca: With 19.61 percent of the ballots totaled, UCR 12,356 votes (48.94 percent); PJ 10,339 (40.95 percent).

Chubut: With 33.33 percent of the votes counted, UCR 23,835 votes (51.80 percent); PJ 18,990 votes (41.14 percent).

Formosa: With 36.35 percent of the ballots tallied, UCR 22,136 votes (37.35 percent); PJ 28,048 votes (48.34 percent).

Juyuy: With 30.10 percent of the votes counted, UCR 24,114 votes (38.72 percent); PJ 29,136 votes (46.78 percent).

Misiones: With 16.73 percent of the votes counted, UCR 26,354 votes (51.94 percent); PJ 23,183 percent (45.87 percent).

Santiago del Estero: With 38.34 percent of the ballots tallied, UCR 65,018 votes (44.45 percent); PJ 66,398 votes (45.32 percent).

Chaco: With 31.15 percent of the votes tallied, UCR 64,942 votes (47.19 percent); PJ 65,813 votes (47.83 percent).

Entre Rios: With 28.88 percent of the votes counted, UCR 88,563 votes (50.16 percent); PJ 78,441 votes (44.42 percent).

Cordoba: With 33.59 percent of the votes counted, UCR 213,954 votes (56.50 percent); PJ 151,652 (40.05 percent).

Neuquen: UCR 11,252 votes; Neuquen Popular Movement 5,918 votes; PJ 4,312 votes.

San Luis: UCR 28,304 votes; PJ 26,068 votes.

DYN Estimate

PY310830 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0758 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Oct (DYN) -- According to an estimate made by a DYN computer at 0445 the Chamber of Deputies will have 129 representatives from the Radical Civic Union and 100 from the Justicialist Party.

The calculations were based on 8,835,555 votes from 49,949 voting stations. The results are as follows:

Radical Civic Union 129; Justicialist Party 100; Intransigent Party 4; Democratic Centrist Union 2; Neuquen Popular Movement 2; Correntinos Autonomists 2; San Juan Bloc 2.

PJ Official: Manipulation

PY310442 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0434 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Oct (NA) -- Lorenzo Miguel, vice president of the Justicialist Party and head of the 62 Organizations, said early this morning that "the results of the elections are being manipulated to provoke confrontations between Peronists and Radicals."

Luder Notes UCR 'Trend'

PY311004 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0940 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Oct (TELAM) -- The presidential candidate for the Justicialist Party [PJ] Italo Luder stated today on leaving the office on Reconquista Street that the vote count has not ended yet, but that there is a trend favorable to the Radical Civic Union [UCR], and added that the PJ will support the constitutional government.

Luder, who left the PJ office at 0545 told reporters questioning him that he was leaving because there were still many voting stations to be heard from, and added that upon completing an analysis he will make a statement.

When a reporter asked him whether this election represented an obvious defeat for Peronism, he answered smilingly and calmly: Why don't you ask more intelligent questions?

He added that the PJ is still a great national party. In answer to another question he said that the Justicialist votes are all Peronists, and when he was asked whether the votes for the UCR are all Radical votes, he said: Ask Radicals.

He also said that the PJ will set its political policy before the next constitutional government, if it is not the PJ. He finally thanked all and added that Peronism had made a tremendous electoral effort. He thanked all the people for their support.

Luder then left in an automobile.

PJ Spokesman Admits Defeat

PY310718 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0654 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 October (NA) -- Official spokesmen of the Justicialist Party [PJ] acknowledged a few minutes ago the electoral victory of the Radical Civic Union.

A spokesman from the office of Italo Luder announced to Peronists gathered at party offices that Alfonsin had 4.48 million votes while the PJ had received 3.1 million.

The spokesman addressed the public after several dozen persons had chanted insistently: "We are Peronists; we want the truth."

Defeat Admission Denied

PY310805 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0750 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Oct (NA) -- Humberto Toledo, Italo Luder's press spokesman, has denied that a source close to Luder admitted his defeat by the Radical Civic Union.

Toledo said: "I am the only authorized spokesman for Luder. Therefore, I totally reject any other statement."

AF Congratulates Alfonsin

PY310315 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0242 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 30 Oct (DYN) -- Tonight Francisco Manrique, presidential candidate of the Federal Alliance [AF] congratulated Radical Civic Union [UCR] leader Raul Alfonsin "for his unquestionable victory," indicating that the AF will support the UCR in the task of rebuilding democracy.

Tonight Manrique released a joint declaration with AF Vice President Guillermo Belgrano Rawson after "a brief meeting of leaders in the AF headquarters on 778 Viamonte Street" in this capital.

The declaration says that "what happened today is an historic event offering a new prospect to the republic. Peronism as a myth and as an expression of the majority is coming to an end."

ALFONSIN ENDS CAMPAIGN, CALLS FOR RECONCILIATION

PY290300 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0140 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Rosario, 28 Oct (DYN) -- Radical Party leader Raul Alfonsin closed his electoral campaign tonight by making a call for the "definitive reconciliation of Argentines." He delivered an expressive speech to 300,000 people who gathered around the local monument to the flag. In his speech, Alfonsin said that "a new Argentina is emerging, our Argentina, the Argentina that belongs to everybody, to the people." He then made a comparison to what happened when Peronism began in 1946.

Tonight Alfonsin delivered a speech that was again different from the ones that he delivered during his electoral campaign tours, and also different from the one he delivered on Wednesday night to a crowd in 9 de Julio Avenue.

He began saying that "in front of the monument to the flag," Radicals were staging "a march in which all of us are flying our own party flags. But we have understood that this time we should not hoist them at full mast because a place is to be left free over the flags of political parties to let the Argentine flag fly on top, witnessing the definitive reconciliation of Argentines."

Alfonsin stressed that "the flag that all of us fly is an Argentina that emerges, that will no longer be somebody else's Argentina but our own, the Argentina that belongs to all of us, to the people."

"It will not be the Argentina of either minorities, the oligarchy, or bullies; it will be the Argentina of democracy, where all of us will respect our rights."

ALFONSIN DELIVERS VICTORY SPEECH 31 OCT

PY310748 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0629 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Speech by presidential candidate Raul Alfonsin from balcony of Radical Civic Union Headquarters in Buenos Aires on 31 October -- live]

[Text] I would like to express thanks, in the name of the UCR, for all the efforts you have made during this long campaign. I would like to thank you for this effort and not only because you have achieved such an important victory for the UCR. [shouts, applause]

I am thankful for your efforts. It was the participation of all the Argentine people that has guaranteed the success of the Argentine democratic process. We are beginning a new stage in the history of Argentina. It is absolutely necessary that we all understand that today we are beginning a new stage in Argentina; we are beginning a long period of peace, prosperity, and respect for the dignity of the Argentine people. [shouts, applause]

Today we received overjoyed greetings from world democracies, particularly from democratic organizations in Latin American countries, such as Uruguay and Paraguay. Today must be recognized as the day of the Argentines, the day of all of us. We have gone through an election. We won but we did not defeat anyone [applause] because we have all recovered our rights. Therefore, we must act as we did during our campaign. We raise the banner for democratic coexistence. We raise the banner for solidarity and cooperation, and this is how we must work for progress. The task will not be easy but nothing will be impossible for a people who definitely want Argentina to fulfill its destiny.

Let us end this day the way this magnificent victory of democracy should end. Let us end this day by peacefully going home to enjoy in the intimacy of our homes this joy that is going to last for many years. [applause, shouts]

Promise of No Exclusion

PY310221 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0244 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 30 Oct (DYN) -- Radical leader Raul Alfonsin said tonight that "the president of the nation cannot exclude any political sector," referring to the attitude he will assume toward all other political parties beginning tonight.

Alfonsin displayed good humor when he was asked at the end of a press interview what would be the first thing he would do tonight. He said: "The first thing I will do tonight is smile at the question you have just asked."

Alfonsin noted that his government will be "completely different" from that of the last Radical president, Arturo Illia.

ALFONSIN SETS FOREIGN POLICY GUIDELINES

PY290130 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2315 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Oct (NA) -- Radical Civic Union [UCR] presidential candidate Raul Alfonsin repeated today that "our government will not unilaterally declare a 'de jure' cessation of hostilities" with Great Britain, and that in the Central American case, "we will support the proposals of the Contadora Group and any other proposal that may avert the current tendency to place the conflict within the framework of an East-West confrontation."

Alfonsin stated that an eventual UCR government will not unilaterally declare the cessation of hostilities because "this seeks to consolidate an unjust and illegal status quo."

Moreover, on repudiating the installation of a British "fortress" on the islands, he added that "we will never accept that any part of our territory be used as a military base."

He added: "It would represent an attack on our own security and that of this continent, increasing the risks of the general strategic situation. We energetically reject this pretension to change the nature of the conflict, making even more difficult the finding of a solution."

Alfonsin made these remarks today on speaking before more than 50 ambassadors accredited to the Argentine Government, during which he outlined the general guidelines of the foreign policy his party will implement in case he wins the elections to be held on Sunday.

Referring to the conflict with Chile over the Beagle Channel, Alfonsin stated that "it must be solved within the framework of the papal mediation," and added that "this proposal must be accepted by our country," and the final agreement that may be agreed upon "must establish a delimitation compatible with the principle of oceanic division."

"A peaceful and just solution to this problem is absolutely necessary for our two peoples, who must make use of all energies to obtain a close cooperation with each other and with the remainder of brotherly Latin American countries," he added.

The UCR leader also said that "subversive terrorism and state terrorism have been two factors that radically changed the profile of our societies."

"These pathological processes, he stated, have left profound marks on our society and provoked consequences that will force the future government to make tremendous, tenacious, and continuous efforts to prevent it from being repeated."

He also said that during the past few years "our international relations have experienced the most difficult period in Argentine history" and that "we must not face a complex reality as the fruit of an accumulation of simultaneous problems and conflicts."

He said that this situation "can only be approached through a policy based on consensus and reason", and added that "consensus is no other thing but turning foreign policy into an enterprise of all the Argentine society through a permanent dialogue with all political sectors."

Alfonsín added that "foreign policy must be independent, that it must maintain the largest number of options to achieve the national objectives." He also declared the "prioritary nature of relations with Latin American republics."

PRESIDENT BIGNONE'S ELECTION EVE SPEECH TO NATION

PY291915 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1602 GMT 29 Oct 83

["Text" of Argentine President Reynaldo Bignone's speech to the nation delivered over national television and radio network from Government Palace on 29 October, the eve of elections -- recorded]

[Text] The general elections to be held within a few hours represent a real civic challenge that history presents to all Argentines: That democracy may be more deeply and solidly rooted in our society. With this spirit we began on 1 July 1982 our journey toward constitutional normality.

We have fulfilled a specific and concrete order from the Armed Forces which, on giving this order, told the nation that the cooperation and the participation of all our society was the only political alternative with the necessary force to consolidate a stable institutional future.

We have lived through gloomy moments of emergency, with tensions arising in difficult situations that have affected us profoundly.

We knew then that the path we had to walk to get to this point would not be easy. But we also knew that our objective was going to find in the prudent and responsible position of our political leaders a reception as open and as peaceful as the main intention that was guiding us. The response was so great that representatives from the most varied political trends of the country responded favorably to the call I made before I assumed the presidency of the nation.

This attitude, viewed from the perspective of time, has become one of the landmarks that made possible the process for the full implementation of a national Constitution. From then on, the main objective of this government of the Armed Forces has been to achieve an unquestionably legal government through the holding of pure general elections, free of any restrictions, with no traps or favoritism.

All laws that have been enforced to reach the elections are unquestionably supported by the Constitution, which added to the total political abstention, removes all suspicion of partiality or favoritism for the participants of our institutional future: the political parties.

With the same spirit, we decided, as the most important measure, to facilitate the complete reorganization of the political groups. In this way we wanted to begin the democratic life based on renewed, dynamic parties, with representative leaders capable of offering to the citizenry valid alternatives for the stable functioning of our future political system.

Moreover, an electoral timetable meeting all logical political concerns has been established with top responsibility assumed by the government in compliance with the order given by the Armed Forces.

These instruments and decrees have been at all times the results of a profound and continuous dialogue with the political sectors, the scope of which has always been kept within prudent limits because of the nearness of the elections.

A normalization process was developed, a process which has proved suitable by allowing the reorganization of the parties, the election of candidates, the electoral campaign, and the elections in due time.

The task does not end tomorrow. With the same capability which we have shown by arriving at the elections, starting from uncertain circumstances, we should go through the remaining stage until the handing over of power, which is strictly ruled by our national and provincial constitutional regulations. The government will do all that is necessary for that stage to be handled harmoniously and to be at the service of and for the best efficiency of those who will succeed the government, that is, it will be at the service of the country.

That stage is also foreseen in a timetable which, at the time it was drawn up, took into account the necessary times to be able to take each step with certainty. The adjustment of those time limits, if made advisable by circumstances, or needs and conveniences, is also part of the government policy for the harmonious transfer of power. All this has been carried out within a difficult general situation.

The full reestablishment of political activity has been in keeping with the need to solve urgent sectorial demands aggravated by a critical socioeconomic situation, which made the government task even more difficult.

It was necessary then, and much more so now, to count on the cooperation and presence of all the people as the only alternative to leave the path of disagreements and to join efforts to consolidate a different future.

This is the real reason why today I have taken the liberty to address so many families in trying to share my reflections as a sincere manifestation of a person who believes he interprets the desire of our people and of a president whose main desire is to contribute to setting the path that will lead to the implementation of a stable republic.

I think that we should bear in mind that disagreements are healthy, and even necessary, in any democracy, but that when these disagreements grow accompanied by renewed rancor and offenses they become so deep that they preclude the normal solution of disagreements and become the seed of destruction of freedom and institutions.

So that this should not happen, so that we should not take another path of frustrations, I am deeply convinced that the stage we will institute at the swearing in of the new government will have to be looked upon as a time for the consolidation of a constitutional, democratic, genuine, and stable system with the high objectives shared by the whole nation.

All the sectors of the country should sincerely participate in this common project, without any reservations, since the responsibility is great and mainly entails the endurance of sacrifices and the adoption of thankless positions because, as the document of the Second Vatican Council states, there is no use in the chiefs of state losing their sleep trying to strengthen peace if the masses, on whose opinion they depend, are divided and confronted by feelings of hostility, disdain, distrust, racism, and stubborn ideologies.

This objective will not be achieved from thin air. It will be achieved through generous concessions: We will have to forget our rancors by forgiving each other for our numerous mistakes.

This is what is required from us at this hour and during the many hours to come. Let everyone assume this responsibility sincerely so that, with God's help, the future generations may inherit a peaceful and free Argentina.

Fellow countrymen: On 1 July 1982, when I addressed the country for the first time in my capacity as president of the nation, I took the liberty at the end of my speech to do so in my capacity as a citizen who, because he was president, had the privilege to address the entire nation through the media.

At this time I would like to briefly repeat what I did on that occasion and in my capacity as a citizen remind my fellow citizens that today is a good day for reflections. At the same time I would like to make the same request I made on that aforementioned occasion: That during our reflecting we look at ourselves, that in the first place we look within ourselves and only after that lift our eyes and look around us, seeking the Argentina of a harmonious coexistence which we all desire.

Fellow citizens: Let us vote tomorrow in order to consolidate a peaceful and free Argentina; let us vote for ideas, not for enmities; let us vote for faith and hope; let us vote for the future of democratic coexistence among Argentines.

ARGENTINE AUTHORITIES DISCUSS POWER TRANSFER

PY281321 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] The secretaries general of the Armed Forces and the presidential secretary have held a meeting. They dealt with the lifting of the state of siege, the possibility of handing over power ahead of schedule, as well as other topics. This was disclosed by a reliable Government House spokesman, who stated that Major General Mario Piotti, Rear Admiral Joaquin Gomez, Brigadier General Alberto Simari, and Brigadier General Jorge Marque held a meeting that lasted more than 4 hours.

Regarding the implementation of the lifting of the state of siege, it was mentioned that the military chiefs have reportedly made a decision on behalf of the Military Committee, which should be approved by the executive branch in the next few hours.

The secretaries general were also said to have reviewed the studies conducted, both at the military and official level, of the possibility of handing over power ahead of schedule. This is a matter that will have to be jointly reviewed with the officials who win the upcoming elections. Regarding this subject, it should be recalled that Army Commander in Chief Lieutenant General Cristino Nicolaides said a few days ago in Santa Rosa, La Pampa Province, that an attempt will be made to reach a reasonable agreement on this matter with the authorities to be elected.

The Interior Ministry, working on a hypothesis advanced by political advisers, will give assurances that the handing over of power could take place around 20 December, taking into account the decision to be made by the members of the Military Committee, who will meet the president-elect.

Bignone on Early Turnover

PY301733 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1645 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Oct (TELAM) -- Argentine President Major General Reynaldo Bignone, retired, today admitted that it is quite possible that power could be turned over earlier than scheduled and before 1983 is over. He pointed out that the requirements of the incoming government will have to be taken into account. Bignone made this statement shortly after voting at the Bernardino Rivadavia School in Castelar, Greater Buenos Aires.

9-Year State of Siege Lifted

PY291934 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1918 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Oct (TELAM) -- The executive branch has abolished that state of siege throughout the national territory beginning at 0000 today.

The decree, carrying number 2834 and dated yesterday, was released a few minutes ago at Government House and annuls of the state of siege issued on 6 November 1974.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES SIGN 'DEMOCRATIC CHARTER'

PY281748 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 28 Oct 83 p 11

[Text] (DYN) -- The presidential candidates from the Multiparty's five member parties yesterday began to sign the "Democratic Charter" proposed by the Christian Democrats to ensure respect for each other and the constitution in the future.

The charter is comprised of 12 articles, the first two of which stress the need to guarantee democratic continuity and the enforcement of the Constitution within the framework of respect between the government and minorities.

Christian Democrat candidate Francisco Cerro said as he signed the charter that it "implies saying no to subversion and to sedition," and described the document as "a summary of Argentina's historical heritage."

Justicialist Italo Luder signed the charter yesterday afternoon, and Radical Raul Alfonsin is expected to do the same this morning.

Others signers, besides the remaining Multiparty presidential candidates, will include leaders of Multiparty political movements, trade unions, and business groupings.

LUDER ADDRESSES RALLY; EFFIGIES DESTROYED

PY290012 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2342 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Oct (DYN) -- While listening to a speech delivered by Italo Luder, a group of overexcited Peronist Party followers burned a life-sized Uncle Sam doll dressed in the U.S. flag. The action took place in front of the rostrum.

Also close to the rostrum, another group hoisted on a pole a gorilla doll approximately 1 meter tall with a face resembling that of Radical Party leader Raul Alfonsin.

This doll, which was also painted with the colors of the U.S. flag and bore the slogan "Drink Coca Cola," was beaten by the overexcited demonstrators until it was completely destroyed, while chants harshly condemning Alfonsin were being sung.

U.S., UCR FLAGS BURNED AT JUSTICIALIST RALLY

PY290154 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0057 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Oct (DYN) -- Members of the Peronist youth tonight burned a U.S. flag and a flag representing Radical presidential candidate Raul Alfonsin. They were displaying a banner that read "Montoneros." The action took place in the corner of Avenida de Mayo and Piedras. The youths then left the area accompanied by members of the "Peronist Intransigence and Mobilization" faction, after attending the act with which the Justicialist Party closed its electoral campaign.

INTERIOR MINISTER REQUESTS RETIREMENT 28 OCT

PY281319 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1255 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 28 Oct (TELAM) -- The Argentine Interior Ministry today released a communique officially disclosing Major General Llamil Reston's request for retirement. The communique follows:

Today, 28 October 1983, Interior Minister Maj Gen Llamil Reston asked Commander in Chief of the Army Lieutenant General Cristino Nicolaides to retire him from the army. The petition was made in the course of a meeting Gen Reston requested earlier.

Gen Reston took over as interior minister at the same ceremony in which Major General Reynaldo Bignone was installed as president of the nation. At that time, General Reston replaced General Alfredo Saint Jean. The current interior minister is the most senior officer in the army.

NAVY MINISTER ON PARTICIPATION IN GRENADA PEACE FORCE

PY292248 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 29 Oct 83 p 6

["Roberto Godoy's commentary: "Brazil in the Peace Force?"]

[Text] Elite Brazilian forces will probably participate in a possible international Latin American peace force that would be created to guarantee the internal security of Grenada until the realization of the next elections on the island upon the withdrawal of the U.S. occupation troops. According to diplomatic sources, the U.S. and British Governments reportedly have already consulted with the Brazilian authorities informally. The official stated that "the mobilization would involve the Marines, due to the characteristics of the theater of operations." The first contact on this matter was reportedly made on Wednesday night when President Reagan told his closest advisers to call several South American capitals to report on the events in the Caribbean. The subject was superficially discussed in government military sectors yesterday afternoon and it was passed over to the agencies of the defense system which are most closely involved in this matter, such as the Armed Forces staff, the Navy staff, and the National Security Council advisory departments. None of these agencies have either confirmed or denied the reports.

Navy Minister Admiral Maximiano da Fonesca has said that "if the request receives a favorable response, there will be no problem: The Marines are ready to go anywhere at any time. They can be ready for departure in 24 hours. The Navy is in a position to mobilize up to two battalions, almost 2,000 men, on the day following the mobilization order." The Navy minister declined to comment, however, on the merits or validity of the peace force: "This is a matter of a diplomatic nature about which I cannot and must not talk. My business is the following: Do they need Marines? We are ready to depart in 24 hours."

At the Naval recruiting center, in Rio de Janeiro, there is a sign printed on the desk of the man in charge of selecting and training the elite naval troops that reads: "Only the Best Enter Here." According to a former officer of the Marine Corps, "this rule is taken to the ultimate consequences from the very first day of activity."

BRAZIL PLEASED OVER SURINAME-CUBA RIPT

PY281415 Paris AFP in Spanish 2030 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 27 Oct (AFP) -- Diplomatic sources today indicated that Suriname's decision to expel the Cuban ambassador and to reduce to the lowest possible level its relations with Fidel Castro's government was received with great satisfaction in Brazilian Government circles. Although they refused to comment, the Brazilian spokesmen at the Foreign Ministry and Government House could hardly hide their satisfaction because they felt that the activities of Cuban Ambassador to Suriname Oscar Oswaldo Cardenas were unusual and believed that his departure is the first step toward the breaking of relations. Sources close to the Brazilian Foreign Ministry have indicated that now that the Cuban Ambassador to Suriname has been expelled relations between Paramaribo and Brasilia will improve.

BOMB EXPLODES AT U.S.-CHILEAN CULTURAL CENTER

PY291900 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] A bomb exploded today at the U.S.-Chilean Cultural Center in Valparaiso. The explosion caused the students and teachers of the institute, located on 1609 Esmeralda Street, to panic. The bomb blast destroyed a wall and various [words indistinct] on the second floor of the building. Fortunately no casualties were reported, (although this type) of explosive device can cause great damage. It was reported that the bomb had been planted near the director's office. The police are carrying out pertinent investigations.

BAN LIFTED ON 3,421 EXILES; RULES MODIFIED

PY281930 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Report by Graciela Contreras from La Moneda Palace]

[Text] The government has modified the rules for the return of exiles. The measure is aimed at ending the system of lists in order to prevent mistakes that may later have consequences for persons who have appeared on a list, but whose clearance should have been stopped or delayed. This was announced this morning by the Interior Ministry Under Secretariat through a spokesman who released the following communique:

In order to proceed with the process permitting those persons living abroad to return to the country but who have been prohibited from doing so, and in order to clarify some doubts which may have emerged in some isolated cases, we report that the administrative clearance procedure has been finished for 3,421 persons, nullifying the prohibition to return affecting them.

The press communique released by the Interior Ministry Under Secretariat adds that consultations regarding this matter should be made in writing to the Information Office of the Interior Ministry, located for that purpose in the Diego Portales Building.

Regarding persons who are not included in the authorizations who have been cleared until today, a more expeditious procedure has now been adopted. The person who wishes to return but is prohibited from doing so should express his wish to return at the nearest embassy or consulate. The embassy or consulate will then send the request to Santiago by telex and the request will be answered by the same method as soon as possible.

REPORTAGE ON SEVENTH DAY OF NATIONAL PROTEST

AFP Sums Up Events

PY281606 Paris AFP in Spanish 0359 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Santiago, 27 Oct (AFP) -- Two dead, some 30 injured, and over 70 detained is the preliminary toll of the seventh national protest day held in Chile today. It was called by the labor and political opposition, which is asking for an end to General Augusto Pinochet's government.

Two pedestrians were killed when they were run over by a bus whose driver had lost control of the vehicle when he tried to avoid a burning barricade on Matta Avenue in downtown Santiago, according to a report by the semiofficial ORBE Agency. The most serious of the incidents took place in this capital, but officials have also reported street riots in the cities of Valparaiso and Concepcion.

An official report said that there are six civilians in serious condition and three members of the Carabineros uniformed police among the wounded. To these are added 20 students hit by pellets or buckshot in clashes with the police forces, according to leaders of the Youth Command for Democracy.

The protest, called by the National Workers Command (CNT) presided over by Rodolfo Seguel, ended at nightfall with an incessant beating of pots and pans, blowing of car horns, and other audible demonstrations of discontent which spread from the elegant residential districts to the working class areas in Santiago and other Chilean cities. In the suburbs, some bonfires and barricades could be seen around midnight, while some witnesses reported gunfire to the south of Santiago.

The police said that 64 people were detained in the Chilean capital today, mainly as a result of clashes with students of the University of Chile who tried to stage demonstration marches and build barricades near the pedagogical science institute in Macul district. In Valparaiso, 140 km to the west, another 14 students were detained during incidents in front of Catholic University and Santa Maria University. Similar disorders broke out in Concepcion, 525 km to the south, after the end of a rally of 10,000 political opponents organized by the Democratic Alliance, which has members ranging from rightist Republicans to Marxist socialists.

CNT leaders have reported that Seguel and other leaders of a group were beaten with nightsticks by the police when they returned to their union headquarters after delivering their petition to the government. The CNT leaders again stated that they had called for a peaceful protest, "because the violence is not originated by the workers."

Nine Injured; 57 Detained

PY281426 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Nine injured, three of whom are Carabineros, and 57 detained is the preliminary result of the violence that broke out as a consequence of the so-called peaceful protest day. The most violent incidents took place yesterday afternoon on Grecia Avenue in the Macul district. There the (?students) of the pedagogical sciences academy together with political agitators maintained a climate of violence for several hours.

During the night, burning barricades were built on various streets of the capital and there were several attacks against electric power supply facilities. Various sectors of the city were blacked out as a result of the acts of violence perpetrated by the demonstrators against the facilities. As on earlier occasions, the agitators incited the population to take to the streets [words indistinct]. The areas where most of the disorders took place were the intersection of Americo Vespucio and Santa Rosa Streets, the North-South Avenue between bus stops 13 and 25, Macul, San Pablo, and Pudahuel districts, and some parts of Conchalí district.

It has also been reported that terrorists detonated explosives on the railway leading from Santiago to Cartagena.

Poor Response Reported

PY281419 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] The demonstrations of solidarity with the so-called peaceful protest, called for by the activist Rodolfo Seguel, turned out to be a complete failure. Yesterday morning work went on as normal and the students carried out their activities in the usual way. At noon, a call for a momentary halt to activities was not heeded by most people. Public transport proceeded as on any other day, despite two terrorist attacks against buses which were set on fire with Molotov cocktails. There were only a few cases of street violence during the day of peaceful protest.

The beating of pots and pans last night turned out to be a very poor performance and lasted for only a short time. Loud pot beating was only heard in some residential districts in Providencia and Las Condes. In those neighborhoods a few car drivers also blew their horns.

Summing up, adherence to the solidarity demonstrations, called for by Seguel, was very poor.

CNT: Protest 'A Total Success'

PY282140 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Members of the National Workers Command [CNT] have termed the development of the seventh day of national protest a total success. This day of protest was called for yesterday by the CNT. In a press conference, CNT President Rodolfo Seguel explained the conclusions at which they arrived after the latest day of protests.

[Begin Seguel recording] We have arrived at the conclusion that it was a total success, a great success, because fortunately, no one was killed. This is what we always wanted, and this is our hope, that the next days of protest will be held peacefully. [end recording]

Later, other CNT members referred to the demonstrations. The first to speak was Sergio Vergara, representing the Single Workers Front.

[Begin Vergara recording] We saw that the demonstrations staged yesterday were quite different from other, previous protests. Of course, we were again repelled by the police in the same manner as in previous occasions. But apparently the citizenry, our coworkers, those who work in the morning and in the afternoon are common people, but it is the same to call them workers or people, fulfilled a task of adults, because although it is true that not many pots were banged, there was a tremendous silence, which is also a form of rejection of the current government. [end recording]

Luis Sepulveda, representative of the Democratic Union of Workers, also expressed the hope that through these acts of peaceful demonstrations the democratic sectors will obtain a place in the social field.

[Begin Sepulveda recording] We are going to continue to walk on the path of united action with the CNT. We feel that the CNT's capacity to call for new demonstrations has not been diminished. On the contrary, it has been proven that in less than 24 hours we are capable of calling for new demonstrations, and the people have responded with enthusiasm and fervor. [end recording]

More on Outcome of Events

PY281958 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Thirty three persons injured, three of whom are Carabineros, and 119 persons detained were the results of the acts of violence recorded yesterday in Santiago. This report was released by the Metropolitan Intendancy after a general count of the results of disturbances recorded yesterday afternoon and last night. The following is a detailed report on the injured persons and the circumstances of the detentions.

[Begin recording of unidentified person] I am going to give you thorough information on the results of events which took place on Thursday, 27 October 1983. Detainees: 53 persons were detained for disorder. They have been placed at the disposal of the local police judge. Ten persons were detained for abuse of Carabineros while on duty. And 56 persons were detained for violating the internal security law. The total amounts to 119 detainees.

Injuries: From the total of injured persons taken to different hospitals, 16 persons received serious bullet wounds; there are 13 persons with minor injuries; and one person was seriously injured by a sharp weapon. The total number of injured persons is 30.

(?Damaged property) includes 8 [words indistinct], 3 vans [words indistinct], which amounts to a total of 14 vans. Three Carabinero agents were injured. It is appropriate to note that none of the bullet wounds corresponds to the caliber used by the Carabineros. [end recording]

Day Marked in Puerto Montt

PY282046 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1615 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Banging on pots and pans, blowing horns, hundreds of demonstrators in the streets, and five persons detained were the results of the seventh day of national protest held in Puerto Montt. Jose Miranda reports from the southern city on these events.

[Begin Miranda relayed report] Good afternoon. Hundreds of persons participated last night in the demonstrations staged in Puerto Montt. The antigovernment demonstrations finally led to the detention of five persons, with one person accused of violating traffic laws for blowing his car horn improperly, according to reports. Three of the persons detained were charged with creating disorder, while the other two were detained for (?destroying) Carabineros (?property) while on duty. The peaceful demonstrations, which were accompanied by slogans referring to the critical situation, began at approximately (?1300) on the main avenue of Puerto Montt. Car drivers and other inhabitants who applauded those walking on the sidewalks also joined the demonstrators. Later in the evening, there was banging on pots and pans in most neighborhoods on the four hills of Puerto Montt. The demonstrations were stronger in the most populated neighborhoods of (Piscibelluco), [name indistinct] and Libertad. [end relayed report]

'COORDINATORS' FOR GRENADIAN EVACUATION APPOINTED

PA301526 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1502 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] Bogota, 30 Oct (EFE) -- The Colombian news media today reported that the Governments of Spain and Colombia have appointed coordinators for the evacuation to Cuba of Cubans and Grenadians being held prisoner by U.S. Marines on the island of Grenada. According to the reports, President Belisario Betancur has commissioned Alfonso Ospina to go to Grenada immediately. The Spanish Government has appointed Julio Fco, secretary general of the presidency, to participate in the same operation, which has been agreed upon by the U.S. and Cuban Governments.

Betancur and Gonzalez have been in contact with both these governments in order to avoid a bloodbath in Grenada. Their efforts have had positive results in the past few hours.

President Betancur has said that Colombia's voice is heard by the international community because his country has been acknowledged as a "moral power" throughout the world due to its democratic tradition.

HAVANA REPORTS PROTEST, COMMUNIQUE ON GRENADA

March on U.S. Embassy

PA300139 Havana International Service in Spanish 0120 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] Hundreds of persons have carried out a protest march before the U.S. Embassy in Bogota, during which they condemned the U.S. invasion of Grenada and demanded a continental mobilization.

M-19 Issues Communique

PA300434 Havana International Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] The Colombian 19 April [M-19] guerrilla movement's international secretariat has issued a communique in Mexico City, stressing that in view of the U.S. invasion of Grenada, there is an urgent need to give the enemy a dignified, combative, and united reply from the governments, forces, organizations, men, and women who work for the welfare of our peoples.

The text asserts that the invasion represents a violation of the sovereignty and self-determination of all American peoples, and presents serious obstacles to the possibility of achieving peaceful solutions in the area, as sought by the Contadora Group.

BILL ON LEGAL ASSISTANCE TREATY WITH U.S. REJECTED

PA282305 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] The Foreign Relations Commission of the Colombian Chamber of Deputies has ordered, against the government's wishes, the suspension of the bill seeking authorization for a mutual legal assistance treaty which was signed by Colombia and the United States. The commission has also asked President Belisario Betancur to renegotiate another agreement that is more in keeping with the country's legal system.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES STATEMENT ON GRENADA

PY281039 Paris AFP in Spanish 0342 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Lima, 27 Oct (AFP) -- Today Peru issued an official statement deploring the U.S. intervention in Grenada. The text of this declaration reads:

The Peruvian Government deeply deplores the armed intervention in Grenada, because this action not only violates the principle of nonintervention and the clear-cut provisions of the UN and OAS Charters, but also because the unwarranted use of force violates international law, which is the best guarantee for the preservation of peace, security, and peaceful coexistence among nations.

The Peruvian Foreign Ministry has instructed the nation's permanent representatives to the United Nations and the OAS to voice in those forums the stand of our nation and the need for a prompt withdrawal of all foreign elements involved in this situation, so that the people of Grenada can freely decide their own fate in keeping with their right to self-determination.

Deputy Condemns Invasion

PA281150 Havana International Service in Spanish 1514 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Statement by Peruvian United Left Deputy Antonio Meza Cuadra in Lima; date not given -- live or recorded relay]

[Text] In response to this action by the U.S. Army and the Reagan administration's policy, we express our most energetic condemnation of this new violation by U.S. imperialism of the free determination and sovereignty of peoples. We demand the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops, as an essential guarantee for peace in our continent.

We also call upon all peoples, especially those of our continent, to close ranks in response to this attitude by U.S. imperialism and in the face of the increasingly more open interventionist attempts to attack the Nicaraguan people.

I also want to note that the Peruvian parliament unanimously approved a multiparty motion today condemning this U.S. intervention. The motion also demands the withdrawal of the troops and asks the Peruvian president, as the official who is responsible for the country's foreign policy, to use his good offices to correct this situation.

Condemnation at UN

PA290017 Havana International Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Peruvian Ambassador Javier Arias Stella, speaking before a special UN Security Council session, said that Peru demands an end to U.S. intervention in Grenada, an action that has brought sorrow to the U.S. people. Arias Stella added that the Peruvian Government is concerned about the military aggression carried out by the U.S. Government against the island of Grenada, and went on to say that this action takes us back to a time in international relations that we believed had been overcome.

GUATEMALAFOREIGN MINISTER REAFFIRMS STAND ON GRENADA

PA291647 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] The Guatemalan Government, which had expressed understanding for the motives that prompted a de facto situation in Grenada, reaffirmed this stand last night through Francisco Villagran, the Guatemalan representative at a meeting held by the OAS Political Council.

In an interview on this newscast today, Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade Diaz-Duran made additional comments on the Guatemalan attitude:

[Begin Andrade Diaz-Duran recording] I wish to declare categorically and emphatically that Guatemala gave no support to the de facto situation that occurred on Grenada 2 days ago. We don't encourage this sort of action. What we said is that Guatemala was moved, worried, and profoundly shocked by the violence that had been unleashed on the island.

All of you know the sequence of events that occurred and led to the assassination of Prime Minister Bishop, members of his cabinet, top labor leaders, and civilians. What Guatemala said -- I state, underline, and ask international agencies to quote me -- is that it had received requests for support, which we did not give. However, we have declared that we assumed an attitude of understanding toward the situation in that area. [end recording]

HONDURASSTATION CHARGES EPS ATTACK ON BORDER TOWNS

PA292236 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1440 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 29 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- A Honduran radio station today charged that "soldiers of the Sandinist People's Army attacked with mortar fire the villages of El Horno and Pino Alto" in the southeastern part of Honduras. The station reported that "the attack occurred at dawn Thursday, when without provocation some 20 rounds were fired against the Honduran townships." No casualties have been reported as a result of the attack, which destroyed the school in El Horno, the radio report stated.

Honduran Foreign Secretariat sources claimed no knowledge of the incident, but said an investigation will be conducted. Meanwhile, the Armed Forces command is trying to establish radio contact with a small border post near the villages that were attacked.

This week there have been reports of four violent incidents between the two countries, and several protest notes have been exchanged by the two Foreign Ministries.

NICARAGUAREGIME OFFERS TO PROTECT INCOMING OIL TANKERS

PA272350 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Mexico City -- The Nicaraguan Government has offered to give protection to ships that are transporting oil to Nicaragua, International Reconstruction Fund Minister Edmundo Jarquin has announced.

Jarquín is in charge of a Nicaraguan delegation that began high-level negotiations with the Mexican Government yesterday on a general bilateral economic cooperation agreement. Jarquín said that the Sandinist authorities have decided to increase vigilance in Nicaragua's territorial waters to ensure that oil tankers have no problem delivering their cargoes. He also reported that Nicaragua has already renegotiated its \$19-million oil debt to Venezuela.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS HONDURAN VIOLATIONS

PA290550 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0423 GMT 29 Oct 83

["Text" of protest note sent by Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Nora Astorga to Honduran Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica, dated 28 October -- read by announcer]

[Text] Your Excellency Edgardo Paz Barnica, Foreign Secretary of Honduras:

Mr Minister: I address Your Excellency to report the following:

Today, 28 October, at 1615, members of the Honduran Armed Forces attacked the observation post of Loma Portobanco, in the sector of Santo Tomas de Nance, Chinandega Department. The observation post is located 400 meters from the border line; the attack lasted 1 and 1/2 hours. The Honduran soldiers attacked with rifle fire. The Nicaraguan patriots stationed in Loma Portobanco did not respond to the attack.

In addition, at 1905 the same day, two Nicaraguan Coast Guard patrol boats carrying out routine patrols in Nicaraguan territorial waters of the Gulf of Fonseca were attacked by four Coast Guard boats flying the Honduran flag. This took place off Punta San Jose, located 10 km from Potosi and barely 7 km off the Nicaraguan coast. According to our information, the attack is in progress; the firing has been returned by the Nicaraguan Coast Guard, exercising its legitimate right of self-defense.

The Nicaraguan Government cannot but point out the extremely grave situation caused by these events, especially considering the existence of plans whose main objective is the carrying out of this type of provocative action. These plans even include attacks on economic objectives and violations against Honduran territory. These attacks would be blamed on Nicaragua and serve as pretexts to launch an open war against our country. Likewise, we must point out that these acts of aggression cannot but correspond to [word indistinct] actions of the Honduran Armed Forces, given the open support and participation of that Army with the Somozist mercenary groups that operate and seek sanctuary in Honduran territory.

In addition to formally and strongly protesting these actions, the Nicaraguan Government emphasizes that such actions violate its national sovereignty and are completely incompatible with your government's publicized defense of peace. Peace can only be achieved when it is based on respect for the basic principles of international law, particularly respect for the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of states.

Likewise, the Nicaraguan Government demands the immediate withdrawal of the Honduran Coast Guard from our territorial waters and an end to such acts of aggressions.

I reiterate the assurances of my highest consideration and esteem.

Nora Astorga, acting foreign minister

VICE PRESIDENT RODRIGUEZ ASSAILS GRENADA INVASIONMeets Sweden's Carlsson

FL281356 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Swedish Deputy Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson last night hosted a ceremony honoring Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers.

In his words of thanks, the Cuban leader said that it was impossible not to mention what has happened in the Caribbean, saying: Never has force been so brutally used in a region where, for 60 years, the United States has exercised its power with pure brutality.

He said tht he wanted to pay homage from the Cubans who are in Sweden to the Cubans who gave their lives in defense of dignity and honor.

Referring to the points of agreement on foreign policy between Cuba and Sweden, the Cuban leader said: Within this framework, I would also like to emphasize how we agree on rejecting imperialism and any attempt at hegemony by those who attempt to ignore national sovereignty.

He added: As Latin Americans and men of Central America and the Caribbean, we wish to express to Prime Minister Palme and his government our recognition of the clear and persistent way they have condemned the imperialists who invaded Grenada.

Holds Stockholm Press Conference

PA281511 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1420 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Stockholm, 28 Oct (LATIN-REUTER) -- The invasion of Grenada headed by the United States has increased the danger of a similar action by Washington in Central America, Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said today. "I think that the danger has increased after the events in Grenada," Rodriguez said during a news conference.

He added that the U.S. forces would encounter much more serious problems than on the Caribbean island if they tried to attack Nicaragua, a Cuban ally. "The United States is paying a high price in Grenada, but if it decided to do the same in Nicaragua, where there is a good and well-organized army and 3 million people ready to defend their country, the action would be even costlier," he asserted.

"I hope that (President Ronald) Reagan is telling the truth when he says that resistance continues in Grenada, but I think he may be inventing this to justify the presence of U.S. troops," Rodriguez asserted. "The United States believes that every time somebody fights, it is the Cubans; however, it is the Grenadian people who are resisting," he added. "There may be one or two Cubans who are resisting, I don't know," he said, but added that Havana had lost contact with the close to 800 Cubans on the island.

Rodriguez said that his government did not know the exact number of Cuban casualties in Grenada. "We asked the U.S. Interests Office (in Havana) for this information, but as of 0500 GMT today, we had not had a response," he added. "The Cuban Embassy on the island," he went on, "has not been destroyed, but the diplomats are not getting out. The situation is very difficult for them, and we have no information."

Answering the points raised by Reagan in his televised speech to the nation, Rodriguez said that the arsenal found by the U.S. troops belonged to the Grenadian Armed Forces and had not been supplied by Cuba. He added that the citizens [not further identified] who were on the island did not have access to these weapons.

"You tell me that the weapons found in the arsenal were enough to arm 10,000 soldiers. I only regret that Grenada did not have time to arm 10,000 people in order to give the U.S. forces a good lesson," he asserted. Rodriguez contended that Cuba had 44 advisers on the island who were training the Grenadian security forces. Those were the only military men on the island, he said, adding that he did not know if any Soviet advisers were there.

He said that the fact that the Cuban workers on the island knew how to handle weapons should not be a surprise to anyone. "Everybody in Cuba knows how to handle a gun. There are close to 10 million people in Cuba who are ready to fight in Cuba or in any other country they are called upon to defend," he stressed. He added that the Cuban workers on Grenada had received light infantry weapons and a limited amount of ammunition on orders from the late Prime Minister Maurice Bishop so they could defend themselves in case of a "counterrevolutionary invasion."

Says Only 44 Military Advisers

NC281654 Paris AFP in English 1439 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Stockholm, Oct 28 (AFP) -- Cuba had only 44 military advisers in Grenada when the United States invaded the island Tuesday, although some 700 Cubans were involved in cooperation projects there, Cuban Vice-President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said here today.

Speaking to the press at the close of a three-day visit here, Mr Rodriguez acknowledged, however, that the development workers too would "naturally" know how to handle arms.

The vice-president, a member of the Cuban Communist Party Politburo, gave no figures for Cuban casualties in the fighting on the east Caribbean island. He rejected as "lies" U.S. President Ronald Reagan's charge that Cuba had large stores of arms and ammunition on Grenada and that this proved Cuba had been behind the toppling of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, shot last week a few days after being removed from power.

(Cuban Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon, interviewed on last night by a U.S. television network, also accused Mr Reagan of lying, adding: "It is absolutely untrue that we had any (arms) warehouses" on Grenada.)

Mr Rodriguez said that "of course there was an arsenal" on Grenada. "I deeply regret that the inhabitants were not armed and able to repel the American invaders themselves", he added.

Asked about Cuban participation in the construction of a second airport on Grenada, Mr Rodriguez said the decision to build it had been taken a long time ago, and was motivated by the need for better facilities to cope with increasing tourism.

(In Washington today, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger reported "three or four small pockets" of continuing resistance in Grenada, adding that this was because Cuban troops were out of touch with home and "have not apparently heard they have been ordered to cease fire".)

Makes Statement in Spain

FL302115 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] In Spain, Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez has stated that U.S. President Ronald Reagan will not be able to make the miracle of multiplying the Cubans on Grenada.

In transit in Madrid, the Cuban leader was interviewed by the daily EL PAIS. Carlos Rafael referred to U.S. statements on resistance by hundreds of armed Cubans in Grenada and stressed that the total number of Cubans on Grenada when the invasion took place had never reached the amount of 800. Our statistics are categoric, Carlos Rafael stressed, and added that the United States has refused to submit an official number of Cubans dead on Grenada. The Cuban leader added that is reasonable to believe that the United States is exaggerating the nature of the resistance to justify the permanence of its troops, even though it is possible there is some resistance on the part of the Grenadians.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez referred to the difficulties raised by the U.S. Government to the efforts being made by Colombian President Belisario Betancur and Spain's President Felipe Gonzalez aimed at finding a way to evacuate the Cubans.

Regarding U.S. arguments on the invasion of Grenada, the Cuban vice president noted that at the beginning Reagan spoke about safeguarding U.S. lives -- which as has been demonstrated were never in danger -- and, secondly, he spoke of safeguarding not-threatened human lives and, to this end, he has sacrificed the lives of Grenadians, Cuban workers, and even some tens of lives of U.S. youths.

Carlos Rafael added that Reagan has established chaos and disorder, has sent his own compatriots to their death, has trampled on international law, and has disregarded the advice given to him by his closest allies, such as Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

ALARCON COMMENTS ON GRENADA, SURINAME EXPULSION

Brands President Reagan 'Liar'

FL281358 Bridgetown CANA in English 1228 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] New York, Oct 28, CANA-REUTER -- Cuban Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon Quesada last night called President Reagan a liar for saying Cuba had established a military base on Grenada with warehouses crammed with weapons and ammunition. In a live television interview from Havana with the ABC television news programme Nightline, Alarcon appeared to suggest that the weapons and ammunition shown on videotapes from Grenada had been planted by the invading U.S. forces.

Reagan said in a television speech earlier last night the U.S.-led invasion force which landed on Tuesday had discovered a complete base with weapons and communications equipment "which makes it clear a Cuban occupation of the island had been planned."

Alarcon said: "I have to say President Reagan was lying. We did not have any warehouses." He said the warehouses and arms shown on the videotapes were for the Grenadian militia "for the purpose of defending the country which, as events have shown, needed to be prepared to face an external opposition."

Asked why the Grenadian militia of some 2,000 to 3,000 men would need millions upon millions of rounds of ammunition and thousands upon thousands of weapons, as shown in the videotapes, Alarcon replied: "I think it would be a good question to be asked, why the President made it impossible for the journalists to look for themselves before today. I am not in a position to determine who had those weapons, the exact location of them, and so on [passage indistinct]."

Denies Charge of Military Base

FL281410 Bridgetown CANA in English 1329 GMT 28 Oct 83

[By Colin McSeveny]

[Text] Havana, Oct 28, CANA-REUTER -- Cuba today denied President Reagan's charge that Cuba was building a big military complex on Grenada, and stuck to its earlier version that no more than 800 of its civilian and military workers were on the island. It also denied American press reports that 1,000 Cubans were still holding out against a U.S.-led invasion force.

Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon told journalists: "The total figure of Cubans on Grenada, including diplomatic personnel, is below 800. One day it will be very easy to demonstrate taking into account those killed, those wounded and the prisoners."

The Cuban Government announced two days ago that all its resistance on the island had ended and that "considerably fewer" than 100 of its construction workers and military trainers there had been killed. The rest were taken prisoner, it said, and Cuban officials reported yesterday that Spain and Colombia, who had offered to act as intermediaries, suggested the evacuation should be arranged through the Cuban ambassador on the island and the commander of the American forces.

Alarcon also denied President Reagan's charge that Cuba was building a huge military complex on the island. Reagan made the accusation in a televised address last night, saying the invading troops had found warehouses stocked full of Soviet-made arms. "I can tell you that any such find would be part of the stores of the Grenadian Militia who had been preparing for any threats... Events have proved they were correct," he said.

Alarcon also denied that Cubans had fired first on the American troops who led the invasion of Grenada on Tuesday. He said the invasion, which followed the murder of Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and three of his cabinet ministers, was "a clear violation of international law." Alarcon said the United States should withdraw its near 3,000-strong force, which makes up most of a multinational unit which also includes soldiers from some Caribbean islands.

Orderly demonstrations against the American action have continued throughout Cuba and regular television and radio programming was scrapped to report the protests and play martial and patriotic music. The Cubans on Grenada were helping build an international airport, part of the close economic and political links which Cuba's communist government had with the island.

Denies U.S. Reports on Grenada

PA281854 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Cuba has reiterated that the number of Cubans in Grenada, including diplomatic personnel, is less than 800 people, denying U.S. reports citing higher figures.

In remarks made here in Havana, Vice Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon said that this will be easy to prove on the day when we count the number of Cubans who were killed, wounded, and taken prisoner when the U.S. troops attacked lodging and other installations of internationalist builders in Grenada.

He also rejected President Ronald Reagan's remark that Cuba is building a military base in Grenada. He added that if the troops discovered weapons warehouses, as the United States claims, it was surely warehouses that belonged to Grenadian militiamen who were getting ready because of invasion threats. Regarding this, he said that events have shown that the Grenadians were right about their preparations.

Alarcon denied that the builders and other Cuban collaborators were the first to fire during the invasion. The Cuban Government had already reported that the Cuban workers had been told to defend themselves when attacked.

Alarcon described the aggression of U.S. troops against Grenada as a clear violation of international law and demanded the withdrawal of the more than 3,000 soldiers sent to that country by the Reagan government.

Terms Suriname Attitude 'Regrettable'

PA310440 Paris AFP in Spanish 0419 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Havana, 30 Oct (AFP) -- Ricardo Alarcon, Cuban vice minister of foreign affairs, today termed "regrettable" the decision of Suriname to downgrade diplomatic relations between the two countries to the charge d'affaires level as a result of the incidents in Grenada.

In a conversation with AFP, Alarcon said ironically that "when things such as Grenada occur, there will be diverse reactions in the world, and the reaction of Suriname is one of the most original."

Alarcon made no comment on the decision of Suriname to expel most of the Cuban diplomats accredited to that country, that is, 100 persons.

REPORTAGE, STATEMENT ON EVENTS IN GRENADA

U.S. Report on Continued Fighting

PA281652 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Fighting continues in Grenada, White House Spokesman Larry Speakes has reported. (?During) a news conference at the Pentagon, General John Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Armed Forces Joint Chiefs of Staff, explained that things bogged down after the airport at Point Salines was seized. The senior officer admitted that U.S. intelligence services had underestimated the Cubans' strength. The force mentioned by Vessey was mostly composed of construction workers and other assistants who had rifles and a small amount of ammunition available to defend themselves in their work areas.

More U.S. Troops

PA281643 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] The United States has sent to Grenada a new contingent of elite troops and military equipment, including 15 helicopters, which will join the 2,000 Marines who invaded the island on Tuesday and the 800 troops of the 82d Airborne Division who arrived there later.

AFP has said that these forces include military men armed with M-16 assault rifles equipped with infrared sights for night firing. Reports by international news agencies state that the invaders have used military planes, helicopter gunships, warships, heavy artillery, and powerful war means to subjugate one of the smallest nations in the world.

Television Footage of Invasion

PA291159 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Seventy-two hours after the beginning of the U.S. military invasion of Grenada, the people of Cuba continue their acts and marches of solidarity with this small brother country, and with the Cuban construction workers and collaborators who fought against the Yankee aggressor in a mismatched confrontation.

All the national newspapers dedicate important space to highlighting protest demonstrations. The papers cite the relatives of Cuban collaborators in Grenada, who state their deepest revolutionary pride in their relatives' dignified attitude and everlasting example. The newspapers also publish the first photographs of the U.S. aggression in Grenada. The photographs show the [words indistinct] of aggressors killed or wounded in combat taking place on this small island, which has not yet been conquered, despite Washington's intentions of carrying out a so-called lightning war.

The Cuban television program "Morning Magazine" also presented the first film footage of the invasion, which shows the Yankees opening fire with heavy caliber artillery against several hills where the resistance groups have stationed themselves. Despite the general indignation that prevails in Cuba, the production, defense, and education tasks have not been affected. Quite the contrary -- workers, students, and combatants exert themselves to achieve better results in their respective tasks.

Data on Personnel Released

FL290425 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] The people are informed that in official reports released today, 28 October, by the Pentagon, it has been asserted that there are more than 1,000 Cubans in Grenada and that (?there are) approximately 500 (hiding out) in the mountains; therefore, it would take them (the invaders) weeks to dominate Grenada. These figures and this hypothesis released by U.S. military chiefs can only be based on fantasy and panic. It seems that they are now seeing resisting Cubans behind every tree, every stone, on the island.

It has already been explained that the total number of Cubans on the island when the invasion took place never amounted to more than 800, and this number included 636 collaborators of the Construction Ministry; 17 from the public health sector; 12 from the education sector; 6 from the agricultural sector; 6 from the transport sector; 6 from the State Collaboration Committee; 5 from the fisheries sector; 3 from the basic industries sector; 3 from the cultural sector; 2 from the internal trade sector; 1 from the communications sector; 1 from the external trade sector; 1 from the National Institute for Sports, Physical Education, and Recreation; 1 from the Central Planning Board; 43 from the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces; 9 from the Interior Ministry; 12 members of the double crew and guards of the AN-26 plane that arrived at the (Grenville) Airport the day before the invasion; 2 passengers on the plane, Colonel Tortolo and Comrade (Carlos Diaz), from the America Department of the Central Committee; and 18 persons from the diplomatic representation, which includes women and children, thus making a total of 784 Cubans including 44 women.

Of the 43 members of the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, only 22 were officers; the rest were translators and service personnel.

The figure of 638 Cubans is taken as correct, including the wounded that, according to a Pentagon report, have been taken by the U.S. Armed Forces, including 85 Cuban citizens in the capital that are under the control of our diplomatic representation. Therefore, there is a difference of 61. If those who have fallen in combat are discounted from this figure of 61 -- although the number of fallen is not yet known because the U.S. Government has not yet given any figures -- then it is only a question of knowing the whereabouts of a very reduced number of dispersed Cubans. It is even possible that some of them have gone into the mountains, but if this is the case, it would be a very reduced number, because the Cuban personnel had instructions to fight in their camps and work areas near the airport if they were attacked. Their positions were located in a small and narrow peninsula from which it was very hard to retreat.

Therefore, how has this proposterous figure been arrived at of 500 Cubans putting up a resistance in the mountains?

The fear of the U.S. Army has reached such a level that it cannot understand that it is being absolutely ridiculous and that sooner or later the figures that have been released by Cuba will be known as irrefutable. In the same manner, the President of the United States, lying to himself and to the people of his country in order to justify his behavior, stated that a military base was being constructed in Grenada, that very large Cuban ammunition and weapons dumps had been discovered, and that the contents were allegedly to have been distributed to other revolutionary movements.

These assertions are cynical and shameful lies. The housing camps of the Cuban constructors even lacked fortifications, although they would have been necessary in case of an aggression, but they had not been built in order to demonstrate the entirely civilian aspect of that airport.

The weapons dump that has been occupied, which had only a few thousand carbines, belonged to the Grenadian militia. Regrettably, those carbines, which were the exclusive property of and under the custody of the Grenadian Government, did not reach the hands of the people, because of the regrettable internal events that occurred in the days prior to the invasion.

The Cuban personnel had absolutely nothing to do with these weapons. The Hitlerian fascists are nothing compared to the U.S. Government officials, who use desperate lies to justify their crimes.

Some people have even said that strategic missile silos were being built in Grenada.

It is highly suspicious that the U.S. Government has established a strict censorship of its own press regarding reportage on the events. How can they assert that the constructors and collaborators were professional and highly qualified soldiers? Would it not have been sufficient for a dozen journalists to speak with them and question them in order to obtain the truth?

Grenadian events demonstrate the fascist, aggressive, and demented mentality of the current U.S. Administration. We hope that the heroic resistance of the Cubans and Grenadians against the surprise and treacherous attack has taught them that their adventures throughout the world will not be military picnics. The nations of the world do not fear them, and once they [the Cubans] have decided to fight they are invincible.

Latest Developments

FL301203 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1118 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] Isolated confrontations took place on Saturday afternoon in the mountains in central and southern Grenada between Grenadian fighters and the U.S. invading forces. According to reports, despite the immense numerical superiority and firepower of the Americans, the invaders are trying to dominate the situation by massive employment of artillery, mortars, and air power.

Other reports note that according to Vice Admiral Joseph Metcalf, commander in chief of the invading forces, Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard was detained by U.S. forces which landed on that island on Wednesday. It was also acknowledged that a food shortage was beginning in Grenada and that the warehouses are totally empty, a situation which is much more dramatic because of the inability of the population to go into the fields in search of food.

THE WASHINGTON POST correspondent in Grenada pointed out that only three of the six military warehouses mentioned by Ronald Reagan contained arms, and that some of them were from the past century. The newsman, one of the few authorized to travel to Grenada 4 days after the invasion, reported that of the full warehouses, only one-fourth of them had World War II weapons, while the others had car parts, food, and uniforms.

This same paper in another story points out that Pentagon officials said that the occupation forces will probably stabilize around the figure of 5,500 troops.

In the meantime, reports from eyewitnesses and other sources indicate that the United States has used much greater fire power than Pentagon officials had previously planned for the criminal aggression.

(Derrick Coril), general director of (Plessy Airport), has stated in London that the airport under construction in Grenada was designed for use by civilian aviation and that there are no military installations there. The firm (Plessy Airport) obtained a contract for more than \$12 million to supervise the construction of the airport, and several of their technicians work there in Grenada.

The Republican and Democratic leaders in the U.S. Senate reported in Washington that tomorrow they will propose that they themselves go to Grenada to evaluate the situation in that Caribbean country. They also complained about the censorship imposed on information about that country.

Thousands of Americans took to the streets yesterday to condemn the U.S. invasion of Grenada, and it was reported that a coalition supporting the people of the Caribbean island will be formed.

HAVANA ON PROPOSAL, STEPS TO EVACUATE GRENADA

Spain Proposes Evacuation Plan

FL281306 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] The Government of Spain has proposed an operation supported by the United States, Colombia, and Cuba to evacuate people who feel threatened from the Caribbean island of Grenada. Felipe Gonzalez, president of Spain, reported on the initiative that will, it is hoped, permit the immediate evacuation of 200 people from the island invaded 3 days ago by forces of the United States and six Caribbean countries.

In statements to the press, Gonzalez said Spain's initiative seeks the evacuation of Cubans residing in Grenada and the safeguarding of the maximum number of lives. The Spanish president explained that some of the Cubans residing in Grenada are being held by the occupying troops and that others are continuing to resist the invading troops.

Felipe Gonzalez revealed that he had been in contact with the president of Colombia, the secretary general of the UN, the U.S. State Department, and the Cuban Government to try to formulate concrete means of preventing further bloodshed.

The Spanish president reported that the Cuban Government had expressed gratitude for the measure. He remarked on the relief that he believed the United States felt over the initiative that attempts to prevent the loss of human life.

Although the formula for total evacuation has not yet been finalized, reports from Havana gave assurances that Cuba will send a ship to Grenada under the protection of Spain and Colombia.

Felipe Gonzalez said that he had received the consent of the U.S. Government to carry out the evacuation operation of the Cuban citizens and of some Grenadian citizens who believed it necessary to leave the island to avoid risk. According to Gonzalez, Washington agreed to allow the departure with no conditions for simple humanitarian reasons and to avoid more fatal confrontations.

The Spanish initiative received immediate support from Colombian President Belisario Betancur, Cuba, the United States, and from the secretary general of the UN, Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Evacuation Steps Reported

PA290520 Havana International Service in Spanish 0420 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] This evening the Cuban Revolutionary Government issued the following statement: We inform the people that the Colombian president reported the following to Cuba via telephone yesterday: Spain and Colombia had contacted Washington on the subject of evacuating the Cuban personnel in accordance with the terms declared by Cuba; Washington, with whom [Spanish Prime Minister] Felipe Gonzalez spoke, agreed to this. The number of wounded persons was not made available, but the evacuation was to include all those who were suggested by President Castro -- that is, the dead, the wounded, Cuban prisoners, and those Grenadians who have an urgent need to leave the country. The Colombian president added that the next step would be to communicate, via the Cuban Government, with Cuba's representatives in Grenada so that they can contact the U.S. authorities on the island to coordinate the details of the evacuation.

Companero Fidel Castro sent the following message to the Cuban ambassador in Grenada last night: The governments of Spain and Colombia have made arrangements for the evacuation of Cuban personnel, including dead and wounded, who are now in Yankee hands. President Belisario Betancur has reported that the matter is solved and has asked that the Cuban ambassador in Grenada contact the U.S. authorities in Grenada so that the necessary steps for evacuation may be taken. Therefore, you must contact the U.S. authorities and report that the presidents of Spain and Colombia, in agreement with the U.S. Government, have asked Cuba to have the Cuban ambassador in Grenada contact them for discussion of the details of evacuating Cuban personnel, including dead and wounded.

First of all, request the number of Cuban personnel now in their hands, the number of dead and wounded, and their locations. Also request permission to visit the wounded and other Cuban personnel in Grenada. Examine the U.S. authorities' ideas on how to carry out the evacuation and from what point; then report. The Vietnam Heroico ship is available to evacuate personnel in accordance with its capacity. We prefer that the wounded who can travel do so by aircraft. We must assess the best way to evacuate bodies, taking into consideration their condition, ways of preserving them, and means of wrapping them for transfer. If Vietnam Heroico is not sufficient, another ship is standing by in Cuba.

We can also send airplanes. In Cuba we are now determining how the bodies may be sent if they cannot be kept there. From Spain we are told that as a result of current efforts, the Cubans are being sent to Barbados, the point of evacuation mentioned yesterday by the Colombian president in his telephone conversation with me. As you can see, there are important details that have yet to be worked out. We are sending additional instructions through other channels. When you have made contact, report on your results. Greetings, Fidel.

In addition, and as announced in the cablegram, Companero Fidel sent precise instructions today on various other matters, including the subject of the Grenadians who, for reasons of personal security, need to leave the country, noting Cuba's willingness to cooperate in their evacuation and to accept them once the Cuban evacuation has been completed. He also informed them of Cuba's willingness to cooperate in the evacuation of collaborators from other friendly countries who did not have the means or the opportunity of evacuating their own.

Yesterday we worked hard in our country to plan all of the measures necessary to carry out the air and sea evacuation of the Cuban personnel once its method and point of departure was established.

Today the Cuban ambassador to Grenada reported that despite the fact that he called the U.S. authorities on the radio twice and advised them of the instructions he had received -- to contact the U.S. authorities on the island and the reason for this -- they had not returned his call.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Government has refused to report on the number of dead and wounded and has offered no information about the Cuban construction workers and collaborators in their hands. This is a cruel and fascist practice that does not come as a surprise from a government that is capable of carrying out such a barbaric, illegal, and unjustifiable action as its criminal invasion of Grenada. Cuba has relied on the initiatives of the Spanish and Colombian governments, has accepted and appreciated their efforts, and has done its part, but, as on other occasions, we must act with the necessary dignity. The U.S. Government must not think that it can use the dead produced by their cowardly attack, those who were wounded in heroic combat, or our fellow countrymen that their armed forces are holding illegally to blackmail, pressure, or humiliate Cuba. With all right on our side, we simply insist on their rapid return to our country.

Red Cross Efforts

PA291319 Havana International Service in Spanish 1214 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] The Cuban Foreign Affairs Ministry has issued a note concerning the efforts which the International Red Cross is conducting in connection with the situation in Grenada.

The Cuban Foreign Ministry announced that (A. Passier), general delegate of the Red Cross International Committee, has requested a meeting with the Cuban delegate to the international organizations headquartered in Geneva in order to brief him on the efforts that have been made concerning the situation in Grenada.

(A. Passier) said in that respect:

1. The International Red Cross has told the parties [involved in the affair] -- the United States, Barbados, Jamaica, etcetera -- of the need to comply with the provisions of the Geneva Convention regarding civilian and military personnel in case of conflict.
2. Four officials -- including a doctor -- have just left for Barbados en route to Grenada to visit the prisoners and the wounded.
3. The International Red Cross has asked for a list of the dead, wounded, and those taken prisoner, and expects to have it today.
4. The Red Cross has a team ready to give preferential attention to the wounded.

Report on Wounded Requested

PA300420 Havana International Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] The International Red Cross Committee has demanded from the U.S., Barbadian, and Jamaican Governments a report on the wounded, their condition, the treatment they are receiving, and possibilities of evacuation from Grenada, which was invaded by U.S. troops on Tuesday. A note issued Saturday night in Havana by the Cuban Red Cross states:

Mr (Andres Passier), general delegate of the International Red Cross Committee, has reported by telephone to the Cuban Red Cross the following regarding efforts concerning the events in Grenada:

They have demanded from the U.S., Barbadian, and Jamaican Governments a report on the wounded, their condition, the type of treatment they are receiving, and the possibilities of evacuation.

Of the four delegates who are in Barbados, one will travel tomorrow morning to Grenada to learn details of the situation. He will be returning in the afternoon and will immediately report to Geneva. Mr (Passier) will call us at any hour to inform us about what is known on dead, wounded, etcetera.

An agreement has been reached with the United States that the International Red Cross Committee will be in charge of the evacuation of dead and wounded from Grenada. The International Red Cross Committee has a medical team with technical and scientific resources ready to undertake the evacuation if it is definitely authorized. This medical group could be in Barbados on Monday.

Contact has been established with several airlines to charter an airplane for this purpose. Asked whether a Cuban airplane could be used, he told us that they would have to discuss this with the other party, and that it depends on the type of plane and other details, but that it would be more feasible if the International Red Cross Committee would undertake the evacuation from Grenada to Barbados and deliver the wounded to Cuba there. He reported that the work of the International Red Cross Committee would be facilitated if they had a list of the names of the civilian personnel still in Grenada -- doctors, technicians, teachers, etcetera.

He said that he had received a call from the Spanish ambassador to Switzerland, who reported that a note from the Cuban Government had been received in Madrid that expressed concern about not knowing what efforts the International Red Cross Committee will undertake with regard to the events in Grenada. As a result, he asked the Cuban Red Cross to inform the government about all the efforts that have been made from the start, and about the International Red Cross Committee's desire to enforce the provisions of the Geneva agreements with regard to the dead, wounded, detained, and other civilian personnel.

Evacuation To Begin

FL301910 Bridgetown CANA in English 1748 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] Havana, Oct 30, CANA-REUTER -- A still undetermined number of Cuban dead and wounded were expected to be returned to Havana today from the island of Grenada, invaded by U.S.-led troops five days ago. The Cuban Government said last night that the evacuation, supervised by the International Red Cross, would begin "within the next few hours" but reports from Grenada indicated the flight had been delayed because of continuing sniper fire near the airport.

While welcoming the repatriation of the casualties, estimated at 60 dead and an unknown number of wounded, Cuba is angry by the apparent American refusal to discuss the evacuation with its ambassador on Grenada. President Fidel Castro was concerned that the "Yankees would try to manipulate the totals of dead and wounded, not handing over all the bodies but counting them as missing," an official statement said.

More than 600 uninjured Cubans, captured during heavy fighting at the start of the invasion, will be sent to Havana on one of the British ships moored off the island, according to Red Cross reports reaching Havana.

Most of the Cubans on Grenada were building a new airport, part of a multi-million dollar economic aid deal arranged between Cuba's communist government and the island's leftist rulers.

The survivors are certain to get an emotional welcome on their return to Cuba while the dead are already revered as "martyrs for the cause of internationalism."

President Castro has bitterly attacked the invasion and the American charges that Cuba was set to turn the island into a military base for itself and the Soviet Union. He called the invasion "completely unjustifiable" and "an enormous political mistake," and challenged the United States to let the international press see for itself that Cuban involvement in Grenada was overwhelmingly civilian.

U.S. Reports on Dead, Wounded

FL302035 Havana Television Service in Spanish 2015 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] The people are hereby informed that at 1700 GMT today the U.S. Government reported, through Mr Ferch, chief of the U.S. Interests Section in Cuba, that it is in contact with the International Committee of the Red Cross on the evacuation of Cuban dead and wounded; that it would like to suggest to Cuba to make contact with the International Committee of the Red Cross to speed up the process for their return; that, with respect to the evacuation of the rest of the Cuban personnel presently on Grenadian territory, this will be taken care of as soon as hostilities end on the island; that it has ordered its designated ambassador to Grenada, Mr (Charles A. Gillespi), to contact the Cuban ambassador to Grenada; that presently 59 Cuban wounded are under medical attention and that the number of dead will be reported as soon as possible.

Communique on Evacuation

PA300216 Havana International Service in Spanish 0055 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Communique issued by the Cuban Revolutionary Government "in the first hours of this Saturday night"; date and place not further specified]

[Text] The people are notified that at noon today, Colombian President Belisario Betancur told Companero Fidel the following over the telephone:

I am calling you because this morning I spoke with Washington, and the Washington authorities gave me a synthesis of how they understand the Grenada situation. These words I am telling you are not the exact words they expressed to me, but according to them there are four situations. One situation is the one dealing with the wounded and the dead. In the next few hours they are going to arrange, through the International Red Cross, the transportation to Havana of the dead and wounded, with all types of assurances from the International Red Cross, aboard a Swiss Air airplane.

Second, with regard to the imprisoned Cuban citizens, they have no objection to their evacuation in a British registered ship like those currently in Grenada. The only difficulty for that evacuation at this moment is in the fact that there is shooting in the hills near the dock, and that they hope that in the next few hours, hopefully as soon as possible, the shooting will end so there will be no danger in the transfer of the Cuban prisoners to this British registered ship which would transport them -- I think to Havana -- immediately after favorable circumstances for their boarding the ship without danger exist.

A third situation that they say exists is that in remote areas of the island and the hills there are still groups of combatants. They say those combatants are Cubans and perhaps people of European nationalities. Therefore, they are also waiting to see how the situation is fully normalized in order to see how those individuals can be transported to Cuba aboard ships that are not U.S. registered.

Finally, there is a fourth situation which involves the intervention, the humanitarian efforts, that Spain and Colombia have undertaken. They say that if contact has yet to be established with Cuban spokesmen, they think that contact can be more expeditiously achieved at the moment that the military actions, that is, the current shooting, stops.

Finally -- and this is on Felipe Gonzalez' and my part -- I have spoken several times today with Spanish Prime Minister Gonzalez. We are making efforts with the International Red Cross, through its headquarters in Geneva, in order to report to it all that we have been doing, and to suggest to it that if some difficulty occurs regarding the connections [enlace] on the island of Grenada, then the International Red Cross should carry out those connections and the actions that it believes necessary.

A last point that I was forgetting is that Spain and Colombia also would be willing -- and we made this known to the Washington authorities -- to send Spanish and Colombian representatives to Grenada if necessary so that they can participate in the connections that have to be made, as we had commented to you.

The Spanish prime minister also got in touch with Companero Fidel to tell him similar news. Fidel explained to the two leaders the efforts undertaken by the Cuban ambassador in Grenada to establish contact with the U.S. authorities and arrange with them the measures for the evacuation of the Cuban personnel in accordance with the request by Spain and Colombia, but that after almost 2 days, no reply has been received. According to Fidel, this was the best way to organize the evacuation since the number of wounded and their condition, the exact number of dead, and the situation of the rest of the Cuban personnel held by the Yankees must be known.

Fidel expressed to them his concern that without prior contact and analysis of the situation between the Cuban representation and the U.S. military command in Grenada, the Yankees will try to manipulate the figure of dead and wounded by not turning over all the bodies or wounded, saying that some of them are missing. In the area of the fighting, there were 35 women, and some of them might have been killed. They might try to conceal this, or lower the real number of victims of their criminal attack.

At all times there has been an absolute lack of seriousness in the U.S. Government's conduct. All kinds of lies have been made, including lies about the number of Cuban personnel in Grenada and about their condition as construction workers and collaborators, with the exception of a small group of military advisers. Fidel explained to the two presidents in detail the total number and the classification of the construction workers and other Cuban collaborators, and the absolute falsehood of the information from the U.S. spokesmen about 500 Cubans being in the mountains. He told them that according to our figures, if the Yankee figures on prisoners were correct, and subtracting the dead, only an insignificant number of Cubans still need to be located; that only in Grenada could efforts be made to locate them; that it was necessary to have as soon as possible the list of the Cubans, including the wounded, held by the U.S. Government in order to give their relatives sure information about all those who are alive and their situation.

Fidel told the Spanish prime minister of his concern that there is no longer any talk of the Grenadians who are in danger because, as the Spanish Government said, the United States was now expressing its view that several leaders should be tried by the so-called multinational forces. Fidel's viewpoint is that, independent of his total disapproval of the events that led to the removal and death of Bishop and other leaders, he believes that the United States and its satellites do not have any right or jurisdiction to try Grenadians for the internal problems that have occurred, and that above all he was concerned about the men in the ranks whose lives were in danger; that, on principle, protection must be given to all Grenadian revolutionaries.

The Spanish and Colombian Governments understood these just concerns of Cuba, and promised to continue making efforts for contacts between the U.S. and Cuban representatives on the site of the events, that is to say, in Grenada, as well as to promote adequate measures for the rapid and safe evacuation of all the wounded, dead, and the rest of the Cuban personnel, and said that they would not forget about the fate of the Grenadian revolutionaries and other foreign collaborators.

Fidel also told the Spanish prime minister that although the economic aspect was not worrying us, as a matter of principle the Yankee seizure of the Cuban construction equipment used in the work on the Grenada airport could not be accepted, and that it should be returned to Cuba. This viewpoint was perfectly well understood by Felipe Gonzalez.

The reasons cited by the United States against the use of the ship "Vietnam Heroico" is that it has special weapons. This is a clear Yankee fantasy, or perhaps that ship's special weapon is precisely that it carries the name of Vietnam.

The idea that in addition to Cubans there are Europeans fighting in the mountains with the Grenadians is ridiculous. As it has already been explained to the people, it is even very unlikely that some Cubans have been able to withdraw to the mountains. The truth is that the United States is looking for all kinds of pretexts to delay the delivery of the Cuban personnel, including dead and wounded. It has not even supplied the least bit of information about them, thus showing its brutality, its cowardice, and its absolute contempt for the most essential human rights and international laws and rules.

CIR Communique on Evacuation

FL302200 Havana Television Service in Spanish 2125 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] Communique published today, 30 October 1983, at 5:00 PM Swiss time, by the International Committee of the Red Cross, CIR:

Grenada -- The CIR is chartering an airplane to evacuate wounded Cubans from Grenada.

Geneva, CIR -- An airplane chartered by the CIR will depart Geneva tonight headed for the Caribbean to evacuate Cuban nationals who have been wounded in Grenada during the fighting.

The DC-8 will transport seven delegates, including medical personnel.

The plane will fly to Barbados, where the CIR set up a logistical base last Thursday.

A CIR delegate visited Grenada on Saturday to establish contact with military authorities. During his visit, he made the first visit to Grenada to a group Cuban prisoners being held by the multinational force and to a number of wounded Cubans.

The CIR action is due to the offer of services by the implicated governments, after the intervention in Grenada by the multinational force.

The CIR reminded the governments of their obligations under the Geneva Conventions and requested permission to visit all who are prisoners as a result of the events.

The governments involved also requested that the CIR intervene as a neutral intermediary for the repatriation of the Cuban dead and wounded.

HAVANA COMMENTS ON INVASION OF GRENADA

U.S. Uses 'Same Pretexts'

PA301229 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 28 Oct 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpts] The pretexts used by the United States to carry out its brutal, criminal, and unjustified invasion of the tiny island of Grenada cannot convince anyone with a shred of dignity. These are the same pretexts which have been used by the imperialists throughout their century-long history of intervention in our America and in other countries of the world.

With his customary cynicism and hypocrisy, U.S. President Ronald Reagan explained hastily over radio and television immediately following his imperialist crime that the thousands of U.S. troops who invaded Grenada did so to protect the lives of U.S. citizens on the island, to end chaos, and to reestablish democracy. Since no one on Grenada had asked Washington for military assistance, Reagan simply declared that the invasion came at the request of a group of Caricom member states.

Until March of 1979 -- that is, while the tyrant Eric Gairy bestially repressed the Grenadian people -- the U.S. Government never considered intervening in Grenada to overthrow Gairy because he guaranteed the interests of the imperialists, and that was Washington's sole concern. It was enough -- for the imperialists -- that the revolutionaries headed by Maurice Bishop overthrew Gairy and began a process of liberation that for the first time established the full sovereignty of the people. This caused the imperialists to begin conspiring against the revolutionary government, and to attempt to destabilize it while making preparations to invade the small island.

The pretext of protecting U.S. citizens living on Grenada is also hypocritical, false, and inconsistent. It is the same pretext they used to land more than 40,000 Marines in the Dominican Republic in 1965. The clumsy and criminal pretext used by the United States to commit its despicable crimes against the peoples of our America fool no one. Those who accept and support such pretexts are merely their puppets. Many U.S. allies, and, naturally, all the peoples of the world condemn the criminal and adventurous policy of the imperialists, who are today under the direction of President Ronald Reagan's government more adventurous, criminal, and dangerous than ever before.

UN, OAS Criticism Cited

FL281611 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1255 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Commentary by Oscar Ferrer from the Revista de la Manana program staff and Javier Rodriguez from PRENSA LATINA]

[Excerpts] [Ferrer] Good morning television viewers. The rejection of the U.S. invasion of Grenada, which Washington has tried to portray as a multilateral action by undertaking it in what we could call a symbolic manner with six states of the eastern Caribbean, has met with quick protests throughout the world, including among U.S. allies.

The UN Security Council, after 3 days of debates, a few hours ago voted in favor of a resolution deploring the armed intervention in Grenada. With 11 votes in favor and 1 against, of course by the United States, and 3 abstentions, Great Britain, Zaire, and Togo, the UN Security Council in the last couple of hours approved a draft resolution presented by Guyana, Nicaragua, and Zimbabwe calling for the withdrawal of the invading troops from Grenada, and respect for the sovereignty and integrity of that Caribbean country. The approval of this resolution by the UN Security Council forced the United States to once again use its right of veto to prevent that document from passing. There is no doubt, Javier, that we are witnessing a new political and diplomatic defeat for the United States, because this document that the United States felt forced to veto is an open rejection by the international community of the U.S. invasion of Grenada.

[Rodriguez] Yes, Ferrer, it would be interesting to analyze some things about this U.S. veto of an agreement representing the feeling of the international community. In fact this is the 37th time that the United States has used the veto in the Security Council to prevent the approval or the application of an action or the application of an agreement representing the feeling of the majority of the Security Council members, and at the same time, of the international community. We also have to say that the consensus against the invasion within the Security Council was broad. More than 60 representatives from various countries spoke, the overwhelming majority of them condemning the U.S. invasion of Grenada. Including, as you said, U.S. allies such as Pakistan and France, which is in NATO, and other allied countries. Many of them joined the Soviet Union, Nicaragua, Guyana, and Poland to vote against the United States and to express their condemnation of the unspeakable military action taking place at this time in Grenadian territory.

We have to say that in face of this gigantic consensus, shall we say, the madam representative of the United States to the Council, Jeane Kirkpatrick, called it a chorus of laments. That is, the general repudiation is a chorus of laments, which is not only expressed in the Security Council but also in the protests pouring in from all parts of the world -- the thousands and thousands of statements, letters, marches, and demonstrations in front of U.S. consulates and diplomatic representations in numerous countries in the world. In face of this universal protest, Mrs Krikpatrick called it a chorus of laments, once again showing the scorn they have for international opinion.

And we also have to say that the United States employed all types of maneuvers during the Security Council session to stop the resolution and prevent the condemnation of their position. They even questioned the credentials of the Grenadian representative, the legitimate Grenadian representative, stating that he could no longer speak as the representative of Grenada, which at this time is, in effect, a country occupied by a foreign force. Thus, he was no longer the legitimate representative of Grenada and it was now necessary to prevent him from speaking. That is, they not only invaded Grenadian territory and trampled on international rights, but they also tried to gag the legitimate representative of the Grenadian people to the Security Council. This maneuver, more than anything else, was a delaying tactic, to forestall approval of the resolution. Because it was the feeling of the majority, the delay did not succeed of course, and last night in fact, the United States was condemned, was once again put in the docket because of its unspeakable action in Grenada.

[Ferrer] Yes, Javier, and we have to point out that the repudiation of this U.S. invasion of Grenada was not only seen in this resolution -- approved yesterday by the UN Security Council, and which the United States was forced to veto -- but also in the adverse reaction it generated from allied countries in Western Europe. The criticisms of this U.S. invasion of Grenada were also seen to have been very harsh at a meeting of the OAS. Yesterday AFP said there was a veritable flood of criticisms in the OAS against the United States and against the six countries of the eastern Caribbean which sought U.S. complicity in this invasion of Grenada. Several delegates to the OAS demanded a condemnation of what they unanimously called a barefaced and brutal violation of nonintervention and the OAS Charter. In the first session of that OAS meeting, 13 of the 18 countries represented there spoke against the invasion, demanding the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Grenadian territory.

Notes Possibility of U.S. Bases

FL291400 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] It has been learned that Admiral Wesley McDonald, chief of operations of the U.S. occupation forces in Grenada, had said that the installation of a U.S. military base in Grenada is a possibility that cannot be discarded. McDonald added that the matter will depend on military scenarios that develop throughout Central America and Latin America as a whole.

MILITIA CARRY OUT 'COMBAT READINESS' OPERATION

FL311339 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] More than 70,000 members of the Militia of the Territorial Troops of Havana City took part yesterday in a gigantic combat readiness operation under the guidance of the Executive Committee of the People's Government in that province.

Men, women, and militia members of an advanced age from the capital's 15 municipalities answered the call made by their battalions and regiments.

Oscar Fernandez Mel, member of the Central Committee and president of the Provincial Assembly of the People's Government; Brigadier General Orlando Rodriguez Puertas members of the Central Committee; other brigadier generals, commanders, and officers of the Armed Forces and of the Militias of the Territorial Troops; and leaders of the People's Government, observed the development of the combat readiness operation in the East Havana area.

This Sunday's combat readiness operation coincided with the first target practices of more than 12,000 members of the Militia, who thus conclude their primary preparation with an eye to their incorporation into battalions and regiments.

Fernandez Mel asserted, during his inspection tour, that at the present time there are more than 400,000 entrance requests for the Militia of the Territorial Troops, which once again demonstrates the people's support for our revolution, party, government and for our commander in chief, Fidel Castro.

GUYANESE MINISTER ARRIVES, CONDEMNS GRENADA ACT

FL291919 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] A delegation from the Government and the People's Nation Congress of Guyana arrived in our country. Richard Van West-Charles, health minister of that sister country, is heading the delegation.

Marcos Lage, Cuban minister of the steelworking industry, and Amadeo Blanco, deputy minister of the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Trade, received the visitors.

In statements for Cuban television, the Guyanese minister of health strongly condemned the U.S. invasion of Grenada and characterized it as illegal, immoral, and showing an attitude that goes against people's human rights. Richard Van West-Charles added that Guyana as a member of Caricom cannot justify the six members of that organization who joined the invasion, because they lack the right and the force for this action. Finally, he said that each country should solve its own problems, without foreign intervention, which violates the sovereignty of its people.

DELHI REPORTS CUBAN CALL FOR EMERGENCY UN SESSION

BK291125 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Cuba has announced that it intends to call for an emergency session of the UN General Assembly to discuss the American intervention in Grenada. The Foreign Ministry said that Cuba will not recognize any government established on the Caribbean island by the foreign military force. Earlier, the Cuban deputy foreign minister said that relations between his country and the United States are now at their lowest point ever. He said this is because Cubans are fighting American troops directly for the first time.

The Nonaligned Movement has, meanwhile, condemned the armed intervention in Grenada. In a communique issued last night at the United Nations, the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau called for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces from the island. Without naming the United States, the communique said the armed intervention constituted a flagrant violation of international law. The overwhelming view of the Bureau meeting was that the movement should take a firm stand on the developments in Grenada.

'U.S.-DIRECTED' ATTACKS ON NICARAGUA CONDEMNED

PA290055 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 27 Oct 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] In view of the danger of new U.S.-directed terrorist attacks, the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction has decided to move the entire population of the port of Corinto to a safe place. The Nicaraguan authorities made the decision in order to protect the lives of the 23,000 residents of the town.

Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, made the announcement, indicating that as long as the U.S. aggressive policy continues, the population of Corinto must be evacuated, because if it is not, Ronald Reagan will kill the 23,000 inhabitants.

The Nicaraguan authorities had previously adopted a similar decision to protect the Miskito Indians who lived on the southern bank of the Rio Coco, because of the constant attacks from Honduran territory that they suffered.

On 10 October, a U.S. boat entered the Nicaraguan port of Corinto and opened fire on fuel tanks and port installations. As a result of the attack, 1.6 million gallons of diesel fuel burned and three huge tanks were completely destroyed. Prior to that terrorist action, which endangered the lives of the local population, there were other aerial attacks intended to blow up the fuel tanks in Corinto.

Puerto Sandino has been another target of the imperialist attacks. Work is currently underway there to repair the damage from the 12 October attack by an enemy plane that bombed a section of the oil pipeline carrying imported crude from the port to the Managua petroleum refinery.

On Friday, another counterrevolutionary plane strafed the Momotombo volcano geothermal plant, which generates more than 12 percent of the energy produced in the country. The attack did not cause damage to the installations, and the plane fled in the face of the fire from Sandinist antiaircraft units.

The Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction has issued a number of energy conservation measures in response to the attacks in recent weeks, and it warned that if the CIA terrorist attacks continue, the Nicaraguan people must be prepared to carry out other measures to strengthen the country's defenses.

A few days ago, the U.S. President insisted that the covert war against Nicaragua must continue, and said with absolute cynicism that subversion and espionage by the CIA are actions the country has a right to undertake in foreign policy. The U.S. President stated this when admitting that Washington uses terrorist methods, and that it will continue such actions.

In this regard, Commander Daniel Ortega charged that by defending covert operations against Nicaragua, Ronald Reagan is institutionalizing international terrorism, violating international agreements and treaties that have been signed by the United States.

While Nicaragua tries to solve the serious Central American situation responsibly, the U.S. Government rejects the proposals that have been advanced for a peaceful, negotiated solution of the Central American conflict. The steps that Washington is taking are extremely dangerous, and the U.S. people are beginning to be alarmed about the prospect of U.S. involvement in a new Vietnam.

FIDEL SEES OFF GUINEA-BISSAU'S PRESIDENT

FL281456 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Brigadier General Joao Bernardo Vieira, president of the council of the revolution of Guinea-Bissau, departed last night to return to his country after making a private and friendly visit to Cuba. Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, saw the African leader off at Havana's Jose Marti International Airport. At the foot of the ramp to the airplane, the leaders gave each other a strong embrace, symbolic of the friendship and fraternity between our two peoples.

CONGOLESE FOREIGN MINISTER RAPS U.S., DEPARTS

FL282043 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1802 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Pierre Nze, member of the Congolese Labor Party Politburo and foreign minister of the People's Republic of the Congo, has concluded a visit to our country. Before departing Havana he met with the press to condemn U.S. activities against the process of national liberation by the African peoples, and he condemned the U.S. invasion of Grenada as follows:

[Begin recording in French with simultaneous Spanish translation] No one can acknowledge the right of the United States to destabilize order in another country. All of this is a pretext, gross reasons used in an attempt to explain a situation that is unexplainable. [end recording]

VIETNAMESE DELEGATION CONCLUDES CAMAGUEY VISIT

FL300015 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2115 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Headed by (Vu Mao), first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Union of Young Communists, UJC, and member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, a delegation from this brother country concluded its visit to Camaguey. During their stay in that province, the visitors participated in the final session of the Camilo-Che ideological commemoration, and familiarized themselves with the operation of the program of the permanent bases for campers.

CARIBBEANOECS HEADS OF STATE MEET TO DISCUSS NEXT STEPS

Meeting in Barbados

FL290439 Bridgetown CANA in English 0405 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 28 (CANA) -- Heads of government of the seven-nation Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS) are to meet in Barbados tomorrow to review the current multinational military operation in strife-torn Grenada, official sources said here tonight. It was the OECS, at the request of the Grenada governor-general, which invited the American military to intervene in the 133 square-mile member state after a breakdown in law and order followed an October 19 Army coup. Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, three of his cabinet ministers, and at least 13 other people were killed in the military takeover.

The Barbados meeting is expected to review the four-day-old military operation and plan for the establishment of a multinational peace-keeping force to precede the holding of general elections in about six months time, the sources said. The OECS comprises St Lucia, St Vincent, Antigua-Barbuda, Dominica, St Kitts-Nevis, Grenada, and Montserrat.

Seaga Criticizes UK Stance

FL300203 Bridgetown CANA in English 0045 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 29, CANA -- Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga tonight criticised Britain's attitude to the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada and said Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher "appeared to be shooting from her hip" rather than attempting to find out the reasons behind the military action. Seaga arrived here today for meetings with leaders of Barbados and member countries of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) who along with Jamaica joined U.S. forces in Tuesday's action to overthrow Grenada's military rulers and restore democratic rule.

He told journalists at an airport news conference that he was very disappointed with the attitude of Mrs Thatcher who said she had counselled President Reagan against the invasion. "We didn't have any hesitation in giving backing to Britain in terms of its problems with the Falkland Islands 9-day war last year and I am very surprised that the British prime minister appears to be shooting from her hip in a matter like this, rather than trying to find out what was the real basis of the problem here. "But it can't really seem to have too much presence in this region insofar as taking necessary actions on the economic front or on the military front, and I would think that the distance that has grown between the former British colonies who are independent nations and Great Britain does not allow one to make the presumption that there is some right of prior consultation in matters that affect us here," Seaga said.

Seaga was asked for his views on whether the 13-nation Caribbean Community (Caricom) faced possible break-up because of the military intervention. "I don't think so. I think we have had strains in Caricom before and differences... We can weather this," Seaga said. The Jamaican prime minister said his talks here would centre on what next to do to bring Grenada back to normality -- matters related to the administration of the island.

Seaga was questioned as to how long U.S. troops should remain in Grenada. He said "until at least the pockets of resistance have been eliminated. I don't think that should take long, but there are obviously pockets in the hills and elsewhere." American military officials, reporting continuing strong resistance by Cubans in Grenada, said the possibility of sniper fire was a real problem to U.S. troops.

Seaga said he felt the troops should be out well before the 60-day period that the U.S. Congress has approved. He insisted on the success of the military operation and said there are only remnants to be dealt with. He added that the six-month period before new elections in Grenada "is quite practical in the circumstances against the background of the military operation."

Plan for Restoring 'Normality'

FL300327 Bridgetown CANA in English 0250 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Excerpt] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 29, CANA -- Heads of government of Caribbean countries behind this week's multinational military intervention in violence-ridden Grenada were meeting here tonight to review the operation and plan the next steps to restoring normality there, Dominica Prime Minister Eugenia Charles said. The U.S.-led invasion last Tuesday was at the invitation of the Organization of East Caribbean States (OECS), of which Miss Charles is current chairperson.

"We have to follow up and consolidate our position and see what are the next steps," said the Caribbean's lone woman prime minister, who was among regional leaders expressing outrage at the execution of Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and at least 16 other people in the October 19 coup. "I would like to see (in Grenada) an interim government that isn't political, one made up of a steady non-political group of people," she told CANA as the island's governor general prepared to install a provisional administration to run the country pending general elections.

Miss Charles said the meeting here was expected to go through the night and would also discuss the composition and timing of a peace-keeping force to be put in place when the American and Caribbean forces leave Grenada. The Dominica prime minister said it was her view that the pre-election peace-keeping force should be made up of troops from countries not now involved in the Grenada military operation, Commonwealth countries. She said Grenada will need a new police force -- the old one was virtually merged into the Army which is being disbanded -- and regional states may need to help provide the island with rapid training. The OECS leaders were tonight briefed on the status of the Grenada military operation by the man in charge, American Admiral Joseph Metcalf, who flew in here this evening.

Lifting Sanctions on Grenada

FL301926 Bridgetown CANA in English 1908 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 30, CANA -- The Organization of East Caribbean States has agreed to lift, by tomorrow, sanctions it imposed a week ago on member state Grenada, where the Army had seized power in a bloody coup, OECS Chairman Eugenia Charles said today. The decision, taken at a three-hour OECS heads of government meeting here last night, followed last week's crushing of Grenada's new (Army) regime by U.S.-led multinational military forces.

The sanctions had included a ban on flights through Grenada by the regionally state-owned airline Liat and curtailment of the issuance of new currency notes to the island by the East Caribbean Central Bank. The OECS states had also agreed not to sit in any regional forum with the Grenada military junta, led by Army chief General Hudson Austin.

Miss Charles said the meeting, also attended by Prime Minister Edward Seaga of Jamaica and Tom Adams of Barbados -- countries which with the OECS coordinated the U.S. military intervention -- agreed to lend whatever assistance possible to Grenada to restore law and order and parliamentary government. The leaders were briefed on the then four-day old operation by the commander of the United States invasion force, Navy Vice Admiral Joseph Metcalf, the Dominica prime minister said. "We had a briefing from the military on what happened, about the arsenal they found...cases and cases of guns... they haven't finished counting them yet. They found four million rounds of ammunition... and they were very pleased that we took the action we took at the time we did," Miss Charles told CANA.

Washington, which says more than 650 Cubans, many of them armed, had been captured in Grenada, maintains that the large arms caches discovered there were part of a Moscow-Havana building up for foreign operations. But the Cubans have denied this.

Miss Charles said Grenada's People's Revolutionary Army had burned down the prime minister's house apparently to destroy secret documents stored there.

Last night's OECS meeting which went into the early hours of today discussed a peace-keeping force for Grenada after the departure of the invading forces but reached no agreement on numbers, Miss Charles said. "The numbers would depend a great deal on what is required after the mopping up is done. We don't know yet how many people will be required," she added. The biggest task of the intervention force now was to round up the remaining Cubans and PRA soldiers secreted in the Grenada interior, Miss Charles said.

The leaders felt a priority for the Grenada governor general now was reestablishment of a police force there and installation of an interim government of good administrators who were also sensitive to the needs and aspirations of the island's 110,000 population. The OECS comprises Dominica, St Lucia, Montserrat, St Vincent, Antigua and Barbuda, St Kitts-Nevis, and Grenada.

BAHAMAS

ADDERLEY TERMS GRENADA INVASION 'OVERREACTION'

FL281620 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senator, the Honorable Paul Adderley, attended the special session of the OAS in New York on Wednesday, Ed Bethel reports:

[Bethel] The special session was called dealing with the Grenada crisis. Mr Adderley reports that most countries of the OAS condemned the bloody coup in Grenada. Addressing the council, Mr Adderley said that the Bahamas cannot ever condone a double standard of international morality. Mr Adderley said that he does not accept the contention that there is any legal basis to be found in the agreement between the Eastern Caribbean states, of which Grenada is a member, which constitutes an acceptable basis for intervention.

The belief that the intervention could be justified to protect the lives of foreign citizens is understandable, said Mr Adderley, but we do not know if this was necessary. Mr Adderley said that it is the Bahamas Government's belief that the intervention constitutes a premature overreaction. He said that this would have a long-term and counterproductive effect on the stability of the Caribbean region. Said Mr Adderley: Unfortunately, the intervention has taken place and the permanent scars which any such military intervention in the international affairs of any state must create, will remain. Mr Adderley recorded in the most positive fashion the Bahamas' abhorrence to any act of foreign intervention designed and calculated to affect the sovereignty or independence of any state.

BARBADOS

ADAMS SAYS CUBA MAY HAVE KNOWN OF INVASION PLANS

FL300313 Bridgetown CANA in English 0245 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 29, CANA -- Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams said on television tonight that a one day delay in the invasion of Grenada allowed Cubans to build up defenses at the new airport there. I regret that the landing could not have started on Sunday night rather than Monday, because this gave the Cuban workers time to organize their defenses, he said.

This was the first time it has been suggested that the invasion began earlier than the 0500 (0900 GMT) stated by U.S. military spokesmen, and Adams did not elaborate. However, he said a Cuban colonel was airlifted into Grenada on Sunday and supervised defense preparations at Point Salines airport. He said it was possible that Cuba may have been informed of the discussions of Caribbean Community (Caricom) leaders in Port-of-Spain last weekend. Earlier today, Cuba's ambassador to Barbados, Trinidad, Guyana, and Suriname, Ivan Cesar Martinez, told newsmen a certain Colonel Tortolo had been flown in. His job was to communicate to the Cuban workers at Point Salines that in case of attack they should defend themselves to the death, Martinez said.

Adams Remarks on Situation

FL300356 Bridgetown CANA in English 0254 GMT 30 Oct 83

[By Albert Brandford]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 29, CANA -- Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams, the first Caribbean leader to visit Grenada since Tuesday's armed intervention there to topple a Marxist military junta, said tonight a new temporary administration being put together by Governor General Sir Paul Scoon will include persons who have achieved positions of eminence in international organizations and academia.

Adams, who has emerged as one of the key figures in the planning of the U.S.-led intervention held talks with Sir Paul today in St Georges. U.S. ambassador to Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean, Milan Bish, and Brigadier Rudyard Lewis, coordinator of the regional security force who made the trip. [sentence as received] Adams in a television interview declined to give details of his discussions with the Grenadian head of state, but noted that they were concerned with the future of an interim administration and the conduct of the country's affairs.

Sir Paul had said earlier this evening in his first broadcast to Grenadians since the political crisis erupted in violence on October 19, with the killing of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and at least 16 others, that the interim body would not contain any politicians. Asked about the possible composition of such a body, Adams said: "I think that the personalities whom he is considering will be eminent Grenadians, some within, and some without Grenada, who have achieved positions in international organisations and academic life who will be able to add something to an administration." He said that Sir Paul was taking charge of the country, making statements and issuing proclamations, essentially asserting his authority as the constitutional head of the strife-torn island. "For example, if there were any lingering doubt left about the legality of the intervention, it is put to rest when the governor general indicates that Grenadians should co-operate with the peace-keeping forces now in Grenada. Once he as the constitutional authority invites co-operation with the forces are there with his consent, at his consent, at his direction, and, indeed to some extent under his jurisdiction," Adams said. [sentence as received] He added that Sir Paul has asked the remnants of the Peoples Revolutionary Army (PRA) to lay down their arms and it now becomes their duty, as he is the constitutional authority and commander-in-chief of the Army.

Adams said that no timeframe has as yet been set for the setting up of the interim administration, which he pointed out was entirely within the governor general's discretion. As such, Adams said, under the constitution, Sir Paul can now proceed to appoint his council to administer the government. He revealed that Sir Paul invited him to consider providing assistance from the Barbados electoral office to constitute an electoral roll to lead to elections. Barbados may also be asked to help with the reconstructing of a civil police force, Adams said. "At this stage now we are in his hands," Adams said. "We have established his peace-keeping force for him and it is up to the governor general to deal with the civil administration and call the peace-keeping force in aid of the civil power to such extent as may be required."

On this visit itself, Adams said he was taken on a helicopter tour from the unfinished international airport at Point Salines to the capital St Georges during which he was able to get a good look at the terrain and the country in between. He said he was impressed that despite the fighting, the airport building did not appear to be damaged and there was very little evidence of destruction by "the ravages of war", especially in St Georges itself.

WITHDRAWAL OF TRINIDAD AMBASSADOR TO BE REQUESTED

FL290547 Bridgetown CANA in English 0054 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 28, (CANA) -- Barbado's Prime Minister Tom Adams said tonight he will be asking Trinidad and Tobago to recall its resident High Commissioner here, Basil Pitt, as a major diplomatic row was building over contents of a meeting here between the two men a week ago, regarding plans for a multinational intervention force for Grenada. Pitt was today quoted by his external affairs minister Basil Ince as denying an Adams statement Wednesday that at the October 21 meeting, Pitt had been told that some Caribbean states were contemplating sending a military force to Grenada.

U.S. troops invaded Grenada early Tuesday morning to restore democratic rule after a bloody military coup on October 19. The Americans are supported by 327 troops and policemen from Barbados, Jamaica, Dominica, St Vincent, St Lucia, Antigua, and St Kitts-Nevis.

Said an indignant Mr Adams tonight, "Mr Pitt is an outright liar... I have no alternative but to ask Mr (George) Chambers (Trinidad prime minister) to withdraw his (Pitts) accreditation. "I very much regret the unfortunate effect that this may have. But I will assure Mr Chambers of my regard for the government and people of Trinidad and Tobago remains as high as ever. An unfortunate falsehood should not interrupt the good relations between Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago," Adams told the Caribbean News Agency (CANA).

Today's development reflected the strains that have arisen in the 13-nation Caribbean Community (Caricom) over the invasion. Four of the member nations -- Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, the Bahamas, and Belize opposed the military intervention at a Caricom summit in Port-of-Spain last weekend. The genesis of the diplomatic row was in Wednesday's statement by Chambers that he had not been informed, as current chairman of Caricom, of plans to seek U.S. help for an invasion force. He has heard of the U.S. landing in Grenada hours after it occurred through a communication from the U.S. Embassy in Port-of-Spain to the Ministry of External Affairs.

In an address to the nation on Wednesday night to outline the rationale behind the multi-national force Adams told of his meetings last Friday with four diplomatic representatives. "I first saw the High Commissioner for Trinidad and Tobago and explained to him, in confidence for transmission to his prime minister, that I would be unable to attend the Caribbean heads of government (conference) the next day in Trinidad since a military intervention in Grenada was being contemplated by the OECS (Organisation of East Caribbean States) with Barbados and other countries, in which the participation of all Caricom countries would be invited.

"I told him that my presence would be absolutely necessary in Barbados to conduct negotiations with countries taking part, and also to take such decisions on the military details as fell to the chairman of the Defence Board," Adams said on television Wednesday.

In the Trinidad House of Representatives today, Dr Ince said that in his report of the meeting, Pitt agreed that Adams had said he could not attend the summit "because Barbados, being the... centre of the security system, he (Adams) would be required to co-ordinate what he termed activity (there). "The Prime Minister of Barbados did not mention any armed intervention nor did he mention any request of Caricom states to participate," Ince quoted Pitt as saying. He did report Adams' reference to an American task force headed to the Caribbean.

In his statement to CANA tonight, Prime Minister Adams said, "Mr Pitt is an outright liar. Both the foreign minister (Louis Tull) and I have a clear recollection of what was said at that meeting and reported it to Cabinet yesterday. How on earth can Mr Pitt remember that I discussed the American task force and told him that I was responsible for the Regional Security Force and will have to stay in Barbados to co-ordinate things and, yet not remember that I spoke of military intervention.

"Mr Pitt has now admitted making the contradiction and I have no alternative but to ask Mr Chambers to withdraw his accreditation, I must regret the unfortunate effect that this may have but I will assure Mr Chambers of my regard for the government and people of Trinidad and Tobago remains as high as ever. An unfortunate falsehood by an ambassador should not interrupt the good relations between Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago." When CANA tried to contact Ambassador Pitt at his hotel residence tonight, a receptionist said he had checked out earlier.

YOUTH GROUP SUPPORTS OECS ON RESTORING PEACE

FL282229 Bridgetown CANA in English 1720 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 28, CANA -- The Barbados Youth Council today said it unequivocally supported the member governments of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) in their "military act of rescue" against Grenada Tuesday to oust the military junta there. "It seems quite clear to us that the revolutionary armed forces who took the reigns of power showed scant respect for the human rights dignity of the citizens of Grenada, whether they be children, youth, or adults," the independent council said.

The council said: "We believe that had the member countries of the Caribbean allowed such a precedent to be set, it would only be a matter of time before the principles that accompanied this regime spread itself through the region, a traditional zone of peace. "It is, however, unfortunate that all Caricom (Caribbean community) member countries did not participate in this military operation aimed at arresting and correcting the situation. "Let it be clear that the Barbados Youth Council does not subscribe to and in fact abhors acts of violence in whatever form it manifest itself, especially if expedited lawlessly and maliciously. However, we believe that the course of action taken by the multinational forces was necessary for the restoration and sustenance of peace, human rights, and the will of the masses.

DOMINICATHOUSANDS WELCOME CHARLES ON RETURN FROM U.S.

FL281800 Bridgetown CANA in English 1723 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, Oct 28, CANA -- Thousands of Dominicans lined the streets of the capital yesterday to give a tumultuous welcome to Prime Minister Eugenia Charles when she returned from a visit to the United States. People lined the streets of the villages along the route from Melville Hall Airport, some 36 miles north of here, along the route to Roseau. In Roseau itself, Dominicans waved banners and local and U.S. flags and carried placards expressing support for the prime minister's decision in spearheading efforts by the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) to help organise a U.S. backed multinational force for what has been termed "the liberation of the Grenadian people."

Prime Minister Charles, the OECS chairperson, was in the United States for addresses to the United Nations General Assembly and the General Council of the Organisation of American States (OAS) to explain why the OECS asked Washington for help to intervene in Grenada and oust a military junta. Charles also appeared on a joint news conference at the White House with U.S. President Ronald Reagan last Tuesday to explain the military intervention of Grenada. Leaders of opposition political parties here have condemned the invasion and the prime minister's decision to send a contingent of Dominican policemen to Grenada for peace-keeping duties.

During a call-in radio programme last night many Dominicans voiced support for Charles' role in the military intervention. Asked what she thought of the welcome, the Dominica leader said it was "overwhelming." "I did not expect this and I am glad to know that the people of Dominica are fully behind me in the decision I had to make," Charles said. She said such a decision was not one which required a poll "because it had to be a secret decision and it had to be done quickly and swiftly."

Charles Criticizes Thatcher, Healey

LD281938 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1918 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Mrs Thatcher and Shadow Foreign Secretary Mr Denis Healey both came under attack over the Grenada crisis tonight from Dominica's Prime Minister Mrs Eugenia Charles. She said Mrs Thatcher should have tried to appreciate the fears of the small Caribbean nations instead of trying to find fault with President Reagan. And she called for an apology from Mr Healey over his claim that there was no truth in her report to the United Nations that it was Grenada's governor-general Sir Paul Scoon who had requested outside help.

In an interview with the BBC radio she emphasized that the invasion had been the Caribbean countries initiative -- and not the Americans' -- after they had become seriously concerned at the arms build-up in Grenada.

Of Mrs Thatcher, she said: "She should have tried to find out what we were fearing and see how she could help us as part of the Commonwealth, instead of trying to find fault with a person who is just trying to help us, therefore giving the rest of the world reason to think that the United States were warmongers.

"All they were doing was assisting countries which were friendly to them and which they respected." She added: "It was obvious that she hadn't taken time to find out what the situation was. She should have consulted us -- the Organisation of East Caribbean States -- and not Mr Reagan. It was not his initiative."

Mrs Charles, who is also the current OECS chairman, said they had asked for American support because it was the nearest country with the military capacity. "If we in the small islands had sufficient force and arms and equipment we would not have had to ask anybody else." The capacity was being built up in Grenada to invade their nations and they decided to stop the war on the Grenada beaches rather than on the Dominica beaches. "We knew from this build-up of arms and from information that it was not meant to just sit there and be looked at as a museum", she said. Mrs Charles thought a Commonwealth peace-keeping force would be assembled and the invading countries would be able to withdraw their troops.

GRENADASCOON MOVES TO SET UP NEW INTERIM GOVERNMENT

Talks With Perez de Cuellar

PA281859 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1831 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Excerpts] United Nations, 28 Oct (EFE) -- Grenadian Governor General Sir Paul Scoon today told UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar that he hopes there will be elections on that Caribbean island within 6 months. During a conversation by shortwave radio, Scoon said that he is the only Grenadian constitutional authority at this time, a spokesman of the UN Secretary General has reported.

He added that the governor general ordered the closing of all Grenadian embassies abroad until a new government is formed. Therefore, Scoon noted, "nobody has the authority to speak at the United Nations until I notify the organization to the contrary."

The UN Secretary General and the UN Legal Department are studying the Grenadian constitution to confirm if the governor general is the top authority in the country, in order to clear doubts about who should represent Grenada at the United Nations.

Addresses Nation

FL300606 Bridgetown CANA in English 2206 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 29, CANA -- The following is the text of the address to the nation delivered today by Grenada Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon: Fellow Grenadians, I speak to you today as your governor-general, one who has great faith in the Grenadian people. I am confident you join with me in the task of restoring our country to its normal peaceful way of life. At this trying period of our country's history we must be guided by thoughts of [passage indistinct].

Of course intervention by foreign troops is the last thing one would want for ones country. But in our case, it has happened in deteriorating circumstances, repugnant to the vast majority of the people of Grenada, the people who live and work here, and who I am well advised have welcomed the presence of these troops as a positive and decisive step forward in the restoration not only of peace and order but also of full sovereignty thus enabling our democratic institutions to function according to the expressed wishes of the Grenadian people at the earliest possible time. Sad to say it is now known that the People's Revolutionary Army (PRA) have in its possession an incredible amount of foreign sophisticated weapons.

I must thank the countries involved for coming to our assistance so readily and I call upon you, the people of Grenada, to give your fullest co-operation to the peace-keeping force in our country. Colonel (Ken) Barnes of Jamaica has been appointed commander of the peace-keeping force.

In these difficult times I would endeavour to do my best as I have done in other circumstances since my appointment as governor-general on September 30, 1978. It is my intention in the next few days to appoint in my own deliberate judgement a representative body of Grenadians to assist as an interim measure in administering the affairs of our country.... This administration will comprise persons of integrity and ability. Let it be clearly understood that this will not be an administration of politicians. This interim administration will provide us with the necessary breathing space to enable arrangements to be made for an early return to full constitutional government by way of general elections.

All government employees must report to work on Monday, October 3, and I hereby ask the business community to reopen their doors to the public as from today. Schools will reopen on Monday morning, October 31. Meanwhile in order to facilitate the work of the peace-keeping force who will be on patrol at night and for your own safety and protection, I urge you to stay indoors from 8 p.m. to 5 a.m. until further notice.

In conclusion, I hereby direct the members of the People's Revolutionary Army and the militia who are still armed to lay down their arms. You will be told shortly when and where you should hand in those arms prior to the formal disbandment of the Army. I wish to assure you that every precaution will be taken for your personal safety like any other Grenadian citizen.

Ladies and Gentlemen, the task ahead is difficult but I know that with your co-operation and with God's help, we shall succeed. May God bless you all.

Discussions on New Government

FL292333 Bridgetown CANA in English 2254 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 29, CANA -- Grenada Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon now moving to set up an interim administration to run the island following the crushing of the October 19 military coup, today met in St Georges with Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams and the U.S. Ambassador to Bridgetown Milan Bish, an official statement said. Also attending the discussions was Brigadier Rudyard Lewis, coordinator of the Caribbean Security Force, which with U.S. soldiers has been seeking to restore law and order in Grenada since the takeover. No details of the discussions were given, but the talks are thought to have related to how Grenada will proceed to install a provisional government to lay the groundwork for returning the island to parliamentary democracy.

Adams, accompanied by immigration minister, Senator O'Brien Trotman, [name and title as received] was taken on a tour and shown some of the captured weapons and ammunition used by the opposing forces, the statement said. It added that Prime Minister Adams also held talks with senior personnel of the Caribbean Security Force stationed in St Georges. The regional force, along with troops from the United States invaded Grenada last Tuesday six days after the Army seized power there in a bloody coup that left Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, three cabinet ministers, two labour leaders and at least 11 others dead.

COARD, AUSTIN, MINISTERS DETAINED BY U.S. FORCES

Coard Reported in Rural District

FL290805 Georgetown BARBADOS ADVOCATE in English 25 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Grenada's former Deputy Prime Minister, Bernard Coard, is reported to be alive and well in the Spice Isle. Reports out of Grenada yesterday stated that Coard, the man whom many had blamed for the discord in the Maurice Bishop administration, was in the rural district known as Mount Morris. Coard, a Marxist ideologue, resigned from the Bishop administration shortly before Bishop, three of his Cabinet colleagues, two trade unionists, and a number of other persons were killed last week in what has been dubbed "Bloody Wednesday." Unconfirmed reports state that Coard's children are alive and well, although no reports have been made of the whereabouts of his Jamaican-born wife, Phyllis, a former Junior Minister of Government, who also resigned at the same time as her husband. It is believed that Coard might be the intellectual author of recent events in Grenada and might be favoured by the Revolutionary Military Council, which is now running that island, for a leadership role.

Coard, Strachan, James Detained

FL300002 Bridgetown CANA in English 2322 GMT 29 Oct 83

[By Reudon Everyasley]

[Excerpt] Point Salines, Grenada, Oct 29, CANA -- United States-led intervention forces battling to restore order and democracy in strife-torn Grenada today reported the arrest of former Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard and three other ring leaders in the recent political upheaval here. "We just got Coard. He was turned in to the best of my knowledge by Grenadians," U.S. Vice Admiral Joseph Metcalf told visiting newsmen at the Point Salines airport here.

"We have him in our custody (but) I'm not going to tell you where he is now. Apparently he was brought in... Apparently he surrendered," Metcalf said.

Also in custody are Selwyn Strachan, former Minister of Information and Mobilisation and Liam James, a member of the short-lived Revolutionary Military Council that ruled Grenada after a bloody coup October 19 that saw the execution of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and three cabinet colleagues. Metcalf said the operations officer of the People's Revolutionary Army had also been arrested. His name was not given.

Coard, the hardline Marxist ideologue whose leadership feud with Prime Minister Bishop triggered the crisis in Grenada had apparently been in hiding ever since the Army take-over. Metcalf said Grenadian Army Commander General Hudson Austin, who had headed the Revolutionary Military Council was still on the loose and was believed to be holding two hostages. "The question was if there was any truth that Austin was holding prisoners and the fact is that at the best of our knowledge he is... We think he has two (hostages). They are not Americans."

Troops Capture Austin

FL302235 Bridgetown CANA in English 2220 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 30, CANA -- General Hudson Austin, head of a short-lived military council set up after Grenada's Army seized power on October 19, was captured today as American forces continued mopping up operations against soldiers backing the junta, government sources here reported tonight. "We have got information he has been captured," a member of the group monitoring the situation in Grenada reported. "It has been confirmed." Austin, 45, was named head of the 16-member Revolutionary Military Council set up after soldiers killed Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, three ex-Cabinet ministers, and two trade union leaders. Austin and an undetermined number of Cubans and Grenadians were reported by official sources here to have continued fighting U.S. forces since last Tuesday when President Reagan sent them to the island to restore peace. [sentence as received] The government sources here said they were still awaiting details of the capture. Austin was head of the Army during the Bishop administration.

Austin Held Aboard U.S. Ship

FL311106 Georgetown Guyana Domestic Service in English 1003 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] The commander of Grenada's Armed Forces, General Hudson Austin, has been held by the American troops and is now on board a U.S. warship. The Americans say he will be treated as their prisoner. Austin was the person who had apparently taken control of the country after placing Prime Minister Maurice Bishop under house arrest. At one time there was rumors that he had taken a number of hostages, and was seeking a safe passage to one of the countries in the Caricom area. Two days ago former deputy prime minister and minister of finance, Bernard Coard, his wife, and the top official of Bishop government were held under house [arrest] in St Georges.

REPORTS ON MILITARY SITUATION, CONTINUED RESISTANCE

Four GDR Citizens Captured

PA280252 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2249 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Bridgetown, 27 Oct, (EFE) -- Four GDR citizens were captured after participating in the resistance to the U.S. invasion of Grenada, official sources reported in Barbados today. There have been no reports concerning the time or place of their capture, or their fate.

Meanwhile, Caribbean journalist Alistair Hughes has been freed from prison in Grenada, Harold Hoyte, president of the Association of Caribbean Broadcasting Stations and Editors, has reported in Barbados. Hughes, a resident of Grenada, had criticized both the Maurice Bishop regime and the Revolutionary Military Council that was temporarily ruling the country.

Multinational Force Peace Efforts

FL290457 Bridgetown CANA in English 0113 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 28 (CANA) -- Two dozen local and foreign journalists returned here tonight from a day tour of strife-torn Grenada and painted a picture of the capital and its environs ravaged by continuing fighting, as American troops battled to restore law and order after a bloody Army coup nine days ago. The reporters from Caribbean, North American, and European media organisations said Police Headquarters had been blown up, shops had been looted and ransacked, the Prime Minister's residence had been demolished, along with sections of the Richmond Hill Prison, and there were commercial banks with their glass windows smashed. Caribbean soldiers and policemen who are supporting the American forces in a multinational operation today began taking over some duties in the capital, St Georges the newsmen said, as the U.S. began a pull out of its Ranger force.

Jamaica Army Colonel Ken Barnes, ground coordinator of the Multinational Caribbean Force said he expected it would be some time before American soldiers could leave Grenada altogether. Colonel Barnes estimated that the U.S. troops would remain in Grenada for at least a month and perhaps longer. Said Barnes: "We've come in here and are assisting the American forces in getting to grips with the immediate situation, a tremendously strong Cuban force here, tremendously well armed and also the Grenada Army and Militia." Asked whether he felt the Caribbean peace force could, without U.S. help, take over the task of settling the country down and getting it ready for elections, Barnes replied: "No, I doubt that."

Evacuees from Grenada today spoke consistently of large scale physical damage and destruction in the Eastern Caribbean island, as the military operation went into its fourth day with only minor pockets of resistance by Cuban and Grenadian troops left, but with sniper fire remaining a constant problem. The American forces have stepped up their bombing raids to flush out the last remnants of opposition, as behind the scenes efforts continued to put an interim government in place pending general elections.

We known Grenadian journalist Alister Hughes jailed by the island's military after the October 19 coup, was among those flying into Barbados tonight from St Georges. Hughes, who was among detainees released when the U.S. forces took control of the Richmond Hill Prison this week, was accompanied by his wife, Cynthia. Also in the arriving party was Don Rojas, who was press secretary to Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, killed in the Army takeover.

American Vice Admiral Josep Metcalf, 55, who briefed the journalists at the still uncompleted Point Salines International Airport in southern Grenada before they returned, said there were some 5,000 troops now on the ground -- far more than the 2,000 mentioned by the American authorities when the invasion was launched at dawn Tuesday -- and a total of 15,000 Marines. [as received] He said his men had counted 36 Cubans killed and 56 wounded in the fighting. But he added: "Quite frankly I think there's a hell of a lot more (dead). I know there is." The American casualties were last given as 11 killed, 67 injured, and seven missing. There have been no casualties among the 327 member Caribbean contingent.

No Military Action 30 Oct

FL301950 Bridgetown CANA in English 1925 GMT 30 Oct 83

[By Stewart Russell]

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Oct 30, CANA-REUTER -- No military action was reported in Grenada this morning, the island was opened up to journalists, and officials began to turn their attention to cleaning up the capital, repairing war and looting damage, and restoring essential services.

Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon, the Queen's representative in the former British colony, told Grenadians last night he would appoint an interim administration within the next few days to "provide breathing space" to allow early elections. The administration, Scoon said in his first radio broadcast since the U.S.-led invasion began almost five days before, would comprise people of integrity and ability. "Let it be clearly understood," he said, "that it will not be an administration of politicians."

Former Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard, believed to have been the architect behind last week's violent coup, was being questioned by U.S. intelligence officers, probably aboard one of the U.S. task force warships anchored off St Georges, U.S. sources said. U.S. Marines, acting on a tip from Grenadians, yesterday captured Coard, his wife Phyllis, former Information Minister Selywyn Strachan and Liam James, a member of the short-lived Revolutionary Military Council (RMC) which seized power after Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was executed by soldiers.

Marines surrounded a house where Coard and his companions were hiding and threatened to "blow it apart" with an anti-tank weapon, Captain Dave Karcher told REUTERS yesterday. Another Marine said Coard kept saying, "I was not responsible" as he was led away. The whereabouts of RMC Chairman General Hudson Austin were not known. U.S. Task Force Commander Vice Admiral Joseph Metcalf said yesterday he believed a report that Austin was holed up somewhere holding hostages was correct. Metcalf said the hostages were not Americans. U.S. officers began to play down earlier assertions that large numbers of armed Cubans were loose on the 133-square-mile island and still prepared to fight.

Foreign journalists on Barbados were told last night that as many as possible would be flown in today and would be free to go where they liked. Previously, the U.S. military had allowed only small groups of journalists to enter under careful supervision.

Scoon, in his radio speech, asked Grenadians to go to work or school as usual tomorrow. He urged people "for their own safety and protection" to stay indoors from 8 p.m. until 5 a.m. until further notice, although no formal curfew was imposed. Major Collis Burrows, a Barbadian with the 300-man Caribbean Security Force, which went in behind the U.S. troops and has taken over routine police work in St Georges, told REUTERS [words indistinct] on Thursday night, before the West Indian troops and police moved in, Burrows said. Reporters saw several food and liquor stores with their windows smashed and shelves stripped. Burrows said he did not anticipate more disorder. "These are loving people, supporting us, very glad to see us and they keep saying keep it up," he said.

Officials of the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) in St Georges said drinking water was available, as well as fresh food, including fruit and coconuts.

Officials of the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) were in St Georges to assess the needs of people displaced during the fighting and the general state of sanitation, drinking water, and electricity supplies. Martin Hollow, director of AID's Foreign Disaster Relief Program, told REUTERS yesterday at Point Salines that they found "no life-threatening emergencies." "They might not be able to take a bath, but there's drinking water," he said. Fresh food, including fruit and coconuts, was readily available. In the long run, however, Hollow said: "I think we'll have a substantial assistance program in this country."

Marines surrounded a house where Bernard Coard and his companions were hiding and threatened to "blow it apart" with an anti-tank weapon, Captain Dave Karcher told REUTERS yesterday at the landing zone racetrack, the dilapidated Queen's Park race course and cricket ground near St Georges. Another marine, who asked not to be identified, said Coard kept saying, "I was not responsible," as he was led away.

A dispute between Coard, a hard-line Marxist ideologue and Bishop, a more moderate leftist, started the chain of events which began almost as comic opera and escalated into the U.S.-led invasion. The armed intervention has divided America's NATO allies and split Caribbean nations among those supporting, and in some cases, participating in the invasion and those opposed to it. U.S. sources said Liam James, captured with Coard, is thought to have been the officer commanding the People's Revolutionary Army unit which fired on crowds who freed Bishop from house arrest on October 19, and may have given the order to execute Bishop, three of his former ministers, and two union leaders later that same day.

37 Jamaicans Reportedly Die

FL311051 Georgetown Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 31 Oct 83

[Text] Unconfirmed reports reaching Georgetown have said 37 of the Jamaican soldiers who took part in the invasion of Grenada have been killed. Several journalists reported that the invasion led by U.S. forces has led to widespread destruction and mounting chaos in Grenada. One report said that important state buildings had been destroyed and Grenadians who had grown accustomed to adequate supplies of food and other basic needs were weary and hungry. Jamaica is reported to have contributed 250 troops to the 300 which the six little Caribbean countries sent to back the invaders in their violation of Grenada's territorial integrity. Mr Don Rojas, former press secretary to Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, severely criticized the intervention saying the people of Grenada want to resolve their own problems. [passage indistinct] Mr Rojas said the people had a right to determining [as heard] their own future.

AMBASSADOR TO EC WANTS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE

FL281830 Bridgetown CANA in English 1559 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Paris, Oct 20, CANA-REUTER -- Grenada's ambassador to the European Community, George Bullen, called today for a Commonwealth or non-aligned peace-keeping force to replace U.S. troops in his country. Bullen, speaking at a press conference in Paris via a radio link from a Brussels radio studio, told reporters: "I would like to see a force derived from the Commonwealth or the Nonaligned Movement, both of which Grenada is a member of, sent to the island to assist an interim government."

"My personal view is that the invading U.S. forces should leave as soon as possible -- in a week, or at most, two weeks. I do not want to see a U.S.-imposed interim government. It is up to the people of Grenada to choose their democratic leaders." Bullen, who was appointed Grenada's ambassador to Europe by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop's government, said there should be an interim government and that Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon should contact trade union leaders and members of previous governments for their recommendations.

Cuba's ambassador to France, Alberto Bola Hidalgo-Gato, who was at the conference, said: "All this is a tragic consequence of imperialism. This invasion of Grenada is a culmination of a clear intention of the fascist Reagan government." He said that Cuba had offered to arrange the safe departure of the 1,000 U.S. citizens on the island three days before the invasion took place. His government regretted the killing of Prime Minister Bishop, because Cuba had had close ties with him in the past. "But all this is an act of imperialism against the Cuban people. The question of pro-Cuba or pro-Soviet is not relevant," Bola said.

Bullen said: "I cannot see how the United States can justify the invasion. The U.S. had plotted to invade several times and just wanted an excuse. I think they saw a regime that was less moderate and wanted to nip it in the bud. By invading Grenada, they got rid of a regime that was not as even-handed as that of Bishop. They were looking for a way to boost the morale of the people after the disasters in Lebanon." He did not think a government drawn from exile groups in other Caribbean countries and the United States would be acceptable to the Grenadian people.

FORMER OFFICIAL ON CONDITIONS, FOOD SHORTAGE

FL292018 Bridgetown CANA in English 1928 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 29, CANA -- People in Grenada are getting desperate because of a shortage of food as a joint U.S.--Caribbean military operation to restore law and order after an army coup October 19 went into day five, an aide to the late Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has said.

Don Rojas, Press secretary to Bishop when he was killed in the military take over two Wednesdays ago, spoke of reports of widespread looting in the capital. "Now if that is in fact correct, then that is a grave situation because people are getting desperate and I would hope that the U.S. military would find a way of announcing to them very soon... that there is food available...food is running out so it is becoming a serious problem," rojas told journalists in Grenada yesterday.

Up to yesterday, Grenadians had been confined to their homes for more than a week. Although they had been into the shops Monday when (for four hours) the military rulers lifted their 24-hour shoot-to-kill curfew, people had not stocked up since they had not expected an invasion. U.S. and Caribbean troops invaded Grenada early Tuesday morning to remove the Army and restore democratic rule.

Rojas, who arrived here last night on a U.S. military transport plane, said he had been allowed by the Americans to leave because his wife and children are American citizens.

On the military intervention, Rojas at first declined comment. But when pressed, he said: "I am a firm believer in the principle of non-intervention, the universally accepted principle embedded in the charter of the UN sovereignty. I hold to those principles, and I think that objectively what has occurred is in fact a violation of these principles." He said that Bishop was a strong supporter of the principle of non-intervention in the affairs of states. And in one of Bishop's last words to him had said Grenadians should be allowed to solve their problems by themselves. Rojas said he had been in hiding ever since the Army took over. He said he was told by American State Department officials that he "was being allowed to leave the country only on one condition that I travel with my wife and my children, who are American citizens."

Asked about his views on the expected attempts by Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon to form an interim government, Rojas said: "I have my doubts about all the proposals that have been advanced so far....I am opposed in principle to solutions of this crisis that will not take into consideration the views of the Grenadian people, and I would very much hope that ways and means can be found very soon to get the broad cross-section of the Grenadian public involved in the solution of their own problems." He said he expected a lot of discussion to take place in the next few weeks on whether the Grenadian people had their sovereignty taken away from them on October 19.

Asked whether there was likely to be any continuing attacks by armed Grenadians, Rojas said: "I think the Grenadian people just want to be left alone in peace to solve their problems, because they are basically and essentially a peaceful people. They are not a warlike people; I don't anticipate prolonged civil war or factional difficulties."

Rojas said that contrary to American statements, Grenadians are also resisting the invasion along with the many Cubans there.

Recounting the events on the day of the coup, Rojas said when Bishop was freed "he was so weak he could hardly walk....He was not in any state to speak (to the crowd waiting in the market square)."

He continued: "I had gone to the Fort (Rupert, Army Headquarters) with him and he told me to go to the telephone company and call to the outside world and to let them know what was happening that day in Grenada, and that's what I did....First of all, I called the CARIBBEAN NEWS AGENCY (CANA) in Barbados. I thought that they would be the best people that could get means of getting the news out to the region and the world...."

"When I was making the call, the shooting (at Fort Rupert) started. Eyewitnesses have told me that three armoured cars and the soldiers that were sent to the fort opened fire, and I also heard reports that the prime minister and other members of the cabinet were in fact executed. I don't know how true that is. I have also heard reports that the families of those executed were not allowed to see the bodies."

"I went into hiding from Wednesday afternoon because we were told the Army were coming to round up all the people who were close to Prime Minister Bishop, so I went into hiding for my own safety. At 3 am Thursday they did in fact come to my home looking for me and took my wife and held her in detention for four days, and questioned her about my whereabouts -- she of course did not know where I was."

"And the events of Tuesday morning, the invasion, my house where I lived in the Carifta cottages, we went back there yesterday, it was knocked out. I think the U.S. military had gone into all the cottages looking for soldiers, I suppose. My cottage was one and we were allowed to go and get our clothes. Our cottage was in quite a state, furniture and clothes and so on all over the place."

COMMONWEALTH OFFICIAL DISCUSSES PEACE FORCE

BK291640 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] The Commonwealth secretary general, Mr Ramphal, has said that any request from the governor general of Grenada for a Commonwealth security force will meet with a positive response. He told PTI in London that the governor general, Sr Paul Scoon, has already been informed about it. Sr Paul contacted Mr Ramphal in Buckingham Palace last night for the first time since the intervention in Grenada. Mr Ramphal said that India could be one of the countries whom he would request to contribute paramilitary forces if a Commonwealth force is sent to Grenada. He also discussed the idea with the British foreign secretary.

RED CROSS CHARTERS FLIGHT TO EVACUATE CUBANS

PA301651 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1618 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] Geneva, 30 Oct (EFE) -- The Red Cross International Committee has chartered a plane to evacuate the Cubans who were wounded in the fighting for Grenada. According to an official Red Cross communique issued today, the aircraft, a DC-8, will take off in a few hours from Geneva with seven Red Cross delegates on board, most of whom are medical personnel. They will first go to Barbados, where the committee established a logistical base on Thursday.

The communique states that a Red Cross delegate visited Grenada on Saturday to establish contact with U.S. military authorities and to pay an initial visit to a group of Cubans and an undetermined number of wounded people.

The governments affected by the military intervention in Grenada had accepted the humanitarian services offered by the Red Cross, an institution that reminded them of the obligations contained in the Geneva Convention regarding the treatment of prisoners of war.

CUBAN DIPLOMAT DENIES CUBANS BEING REPATRIATED

PA291838 Paris AFP in Spanish 1806 GMT 29 Oct 83

[By Pierre Pointeau, special AFP correspondent]

[Text] Bridgetown, Oct 29 (AFP) -- Ivan Cesar Martinez, Cuban ambassador to Barbados, stated here today that the Cuban ambassador in Grenada and the commander of the U.S. forces that invaded the island held preliminary contacts on Friday for the purpose of "discussing steps to evacuate Cuban personnel."

Following the intervention of the Colombian and Spanish Governments, a "formal request" for a meeting was delivered yesterday morning, Friday, to the North Americans. The Cubans, according to Martinez, are still awaiting a reply.

There were 784 Cubans on Grenada, of whom 725 were taken prisoner. The Cuban diplomat remarked that the fate of the other 61 [as received] has yet to be determined.

After providing these figures, Martinez criticized the "lies" spread by the U.S. Administration to the effect that 500 Cubans are still fighting on Grenada. "That lie demonstrates that the United States is afraid of something," Martinez declared. He noted that U.S. reluctance to allow newsmen to travel to Grenada constitutes proof of his claim.

"The United States does not wish to admit that the Grenadians themselves are offering resistance in defense of their fatherland (...) they had to blame Cuba," he said.

Martinez denied reports that wounded Cubans had been repatriated to Barbados. "As far as I know, no Cuban coming from Grenada is here," he affirmed.

The ambassador, who is also accredited to Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, and Suriname, met this morning with Brazane Babb, secretary general of the Barbadian Foreign Ministry.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

GOVERNMENT ALLOWS CUBAN EVACUATION SHIP TO BERTH

FL291652 Bridgetown CANA in English 1550 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Oct 29, CANA -- The Trinidad and Tobago Government has granted permission for a Cuba-registered vessel, the "Vietnam Heroico", to berth here for water and stores in preparation for the repatriation of hundreds of Cubans from strife-torn Grenada.

Permission was granted to the 7,522-ton vessel by the Ministry of National Security to enter Trinidad and Tobago's territorial waters yesterday, but it was unclear today whether it was still here.

The Cuban Government has been making efforts through diplomatic channels to have their nationals repatriated, and reports indicate that some have already been taken to Barbados. Cuba says it has exactly 784 nationals in Grenada.

BURNHAM ADDRESSES 'SOLIDARITY WITH GRENADA' RALLY

FL281114 Georgetown Guyana Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] The need for Guyanese to be on guard and to be prepared to defend their independence and their country was stressed last night by President Forbes Burnham when he addressed a mass rally at the [word indistinct] Auditorium. The rally, which was sponsored by the Guyana Committee for Solidarity and Peace, was called to express solidarity with the people of Grenada.

Comrade Burnham referred to the reports which circulated in the region about the developments in Grenada and subsequent events leading up to the summit among Caricom leaders, and pointed out that even while talks were going on in Port-of-Spain, the logistics were being prepared in Barbados for invasion.

He spoke of the need for Guyanese to be on guard after noting that the (?ultra-conservatives) may perceive Guyana to be a threat to them.

Derides Caricom Invaders

FL282346 Bridgetown CANA in English 1823 GMT 28 Oct 83

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 28 Oct, CANA -- Guyana's President Forbes Burnham has branded Caribbean countries involved in the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada as "satellites and puppets," and again warned of a threat to the future of the 13-nation Caribbean Community (Caricom). Speaking at a rally last night in Georgetown, Mr Burnham said Caricom was now in abeyance because of the action of seven countries in joining the multi-national invasion force.

Describing them as satellites and puppets, Burnham said: "It seems to me that either those who counselled intervention want Caricom to break up or they did not recognize the results of their own folly."

The foreign troops in St George's are close to gaining full control of the island from the Army. An interim administration is to be formed to preside over early general elections.

Burnham said earlier this week that Guyana will not recognise any government installed by the invading forces, because it will not reflect the wishes of the majority of Grenadians.

About 300 troops and soldiers from Barbados, Jamaica, Antigua, St Lucia, St Vincent, Dominica, and St Kitts-Nevis are in Grenada helping U.S. forces remove Grenada's military government.

Mr Burnham also told Guyanese to be on their guard against a possible assault by forces of the regional states.

"We must be on guard. Do you think that these same fellows, if we continue in Caricom, are not going to say that they perceive a threat to their integrity coming from Guyana? When will the time not come when they would ask that we be invaded," Burnham told the rally.

He spoke of the spirited resistance being made by the "Grenadian forces" against the invasion and asked whether Guyanese were prepared to defend their independence. "We have from here on to plan to defend Guyana," he told the rally.

On the possibility of an invasion of this country, Burnham said: "It can happen; secondly, if it does happen, can we win?" Guyanese, he said, must resolve that they would rather "die on their feet than live on their knees."

He criticised the six Caricom countries which supported the invasion of Grenada as "satellites and puppets" and said "it seems to me that either those who counselled intervention want Caricom to break up or they did not recognise the results of their own folly."

He referred to the possibility of problems arising within Caricom and asked, "To whom do we refer complaints with respect to free trade?" This is the second time this week that Burnham has spoken of the negative effects on Caricom as a result of the Grenada invasion.

PARLIAMENT CONDEMNS INVASION OF GRENADA

FL300338 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2118 GMT 29 Oct 83

[Text] The Guyanese Parliament unanimously passed a resolution condemning the U.S. invasion of Grenada and describing it as a flagrant violation of the international principle of nonintervention. The resolution was proposed by Prime Minister Ptolemy Reid, who stressed the fact that the U.S. act of aggression violates the respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of states and all the precepts established in the UN Charter.

Representatives of both the official National Congress Party and the opposition headed by the People's Progressive Party harshly criticized the invasion. Cheddi Jagan, leader of the Guyanese opposition, described the aggression as a brutal act scorned by all Caribbean peoples.

25 CUBAN DIPLOMATS, 80 ADVISERS EXPELLED

NC301239 Paris AFP in English 1719 GMT 30 Oct 83

[Text] The Hague, Oct 30 (AFP) -- Suriname has ordered more than 100 Cuban diplomats and advisers expelled, the Dutch news agency ANP reported here today. Citing a high Surinamese official, ANP said about 25 diplomats and 80 advisers assigned to various ministries and the militia have been ordered deported, but the order has not yet gone into effect.

Surinamese sources said the U.S. invasion of neighboring Grenada contributed to the decision by Surinamese junta leader Lieutenant-Colonel Deyssi Bouterse to reduce diplomatic relations with Havana to the level of charge d'affaires and the number of Cuban diplomats in the country to four, ANP said.

Last week Mr Bouterse ordered Cuban Ambassador Oscar Osvaldo Cardenas to leave the country by the end of October.

Expulsion Termed 'Hypocritical'

PA290034 Hilversum International Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 27 Oct 83

[Text] Suriname -- The Council for the Liberation of Suriname [Consejo para la Liberacion de Suriname], headquartered in the Netherlands, has termed the expulsion of the Cuban ambassador in Paramaribo, on orders from Suriname's strongman Lieutenant Colonel Deyssi Bouterse, an opportunistic and hypocritical act. The council commented that Bouterse would not have adopted this measure if the recent Cuban-inspired coup in Grenada had succeeded.

With this measure, Bouterse is now trying to ensure his own political existence, the council noted, adding that the expulsion will not put an end to the presence in Suriname of a great number of Cubans who have had military training and could be used in any armed action.

This council is headed by former Surinamese President Henk Chin A Sen.